

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1912—VOL. IV., NO. 175

PRICE TWO CENTS

Roosevelt Announces Bolt and Serves Notice of New Party

HARVARD DEGREES GIVEN TO HUNDREDS IN SANDERS THEATER

Commencement Exercises Follow Famous Parade of Educators, State, National Representatives and Seniors

RECEPTION FIRST

A. Lawrence Lowell, Fellows, Overseers, Students and Guests Gather in Massachusetts Hall

Academic and honorary degrees were conferred on hundreds of graduates and a group of men distinguished in their respective fields at the two hundred and seventy-first commencement of Harvard University today before a large gathering of students, alumni from all parts of the world and eminent men who had been invited as the special guests of the university and the Governor of the commonwealth.

The program opened when the president and fellows, overseers, faculties, officers of the university, government and state and city officials and executive heads of many of the national departments met the invited guests and alumni of the university in Massachusetts hall.

At 10:15 a procession of educators, students and state and national representatives was formed and the march made to Sanders theater, the line of graduating students filing in a few minutes later. Ten minutes after the students passed inside citizens were allowed to fill the vacant seats. Governor Foss sat on the left outside seat of the inner circle and next to him was J. Edward Barry, mayor of Cambridge, with John D. Long by his side. The platform was crowded with scholastic dignitaries from all over the country.

These exercises were marked by the usual commencement parts, the program consisting of the following: Latin oration, Samuel Hazard Cross of New Bedford, the subject being "De Alumnum Officia"; disquisition, Homer Hargrave Breland of Derby, Miss., on "The South's Awakening"; "Medicine and the Social Service," Louis Hopewell Bauer of Jamaica Plain; "The Fallacy of Democracy," Robert Humphrey Montgomery of Oxford, O., candidate for bachelor of laws.

"Of The South's Awakening" Mr. Franklin said in part:

"The once bankrupt South now has \$1,160,000,000 deposits in her banks, \$2,120,000,000 invested in her manufactures and \$21,500,000 worth of property.

"Over 36 per cent of the total exports of the country are shipped from southern ports. Forty-seven per cent of the exports of the entire country originate in the South. The second, third, fourth and fifth export cities of America are the southern cities of Galveston, New Orleans, Baltimore and Savannah. The forests of the South now produce more lumber than all the other states of the Union combined."

"The traditional notion of the South as a land beneath a tropical sun, where energy stagnates, where people live in a kind of picturesque, oriental languor, and where industry is impossible must be forever dispelled. The South is alive with the busy hum of industrial enterprise."

"It is a significant feature of the new order of things in the South that her rapidly increasing wealth is accruing to those whose toil produces it. The great plantations are fast breaking up into small farms, and the tillers of the soil are becoming its owners. To every man, of whatever race, is guaranteed the fruits of his own labor. While the South can never forget the splendor of the old regime nor cease to celebrate the chivalric virtues which that system

(Continued on page seven, column one)

HARVARD ALUMNI BALLOTING FOR FIVE OVERSEERS



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON
Governor of Kentucky and candidate for board of overseers

Alumni of Harvard College are today voting for five overseers for a term of six years. The official ballot prepared by the board is as follows:

Augustus Everett Willson, Louisville, Ky., class of 1869, overseer 1910-1912; Owen Wister, Philadelphia, Pa., class of 1882; Frederic Adrian Delano, Chicago, Ill., class of 1885, overseer 1905-1911; Louis Adams Frothingham, Boston, Mass., class of 1893, overseer 1905-1911; William Roscoe Thayer, Cambridge, Mass., class of 1881; Thomas William Lamont, New York, class of 1892; Harlan Page Aiken, Exeter, N. H., class of 1879; Beckman Winthrop, Washington, class of 1897; William Caleb Loring, Boston, class of 1872, overseer 1902-1911; Edward Bowditch, Albany, N. Y., class of 1869.

The balloting is taking place in Massachusetts hall.

HIGH, LATIN, NORMAL SCHOOLS HOLD THEIR CLOSING EXERCISES

Graduation exercises of the High, Latin and Normal schools of the city are being held today and diplomas given to 1976 pupils, a gain of 451 over last year. The following are the schools: Normal, Public Latin, Brighton high, Charlestown high, Dorchester high, East Boston high, English high, Girls' high, High school of commerce, High school of practical arts, Hyde Park high, Mechanic Arts high, Roxbury high, South Boston high and West Roxbury high.

The exercises at the Girls' Latin, Brighton, Dorchester, English, Hyde Park, Mechanic Arts and South Boston high schools and the high school of commerce and of practical arts will be held tonight. East Boston, Girls' (in Jordan hall), and West Roxbury high schools will come at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The others were held this morning.

Mayor Fitzgerald will present the diplomas at Dorchester high and the Rev. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, will deliver the address. The military diplomas will be given by Lieut. Frank J. Reilly.

The eight students who are to be graduated with honors are Charlotte I. Childs, Frank W. Gilcrease, Ruth G. Johnson, Elizabeth V. O'Neill, Maybelle L. Plummer, Elvira I. Rhind, Lillian Sloan and Ethel G. Trot.

(Continued on page seven, column one)

GRADUATES who are desirous of a very good opportunity to offer their services to employers may run a "Situation Wanted" advertisement in the want pages of the Monitor free of charge.

See Page Two

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
To United States.....1c
To Foreign Countries.....2c

INDEPENDENT OCEAN STEAMSHIP LINES TO BOSTON PREDICTED

Charles S. Hamlin Tells Credit Men They Will Be Established if Companies Do Not Give Equal Rates

BOSTON MUST ACT

Necessity Results, He Says, From Refusal by Interstate Commerce Commission to Establish Differentials

Independent steamship lines between Boston and foreign ports will be established by New England enterprise and capital as a result of the recent decision of the interstate commerce commission refusing differential rates to this port if the existing steamship lines do not give Boston rates equal to the other Atlantic ports by reducing the ocean rates.

Such was the assertion of Charles S. Hamlin of Boston, who represented the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany railroads at the hearings before the commission on this question of port differentials, speaking today before nearly 1000 delegates to the seventeenth annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men at Huntington hall, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Hamlin practically said that New England and its great metropolis must look to its own energies to acquire to itself the prestige rightfully belonging to it and predicted that even the commonwealth would give its money to the support of independent lines if necessary. The recent legislative grant to the Grand Trunk interests, he said, would be a great asset in aiding Boston to offset the disadvantages of the principle of basing rates on mileage now set up by the interstate commerce commission.

"The decision recently rendered by the interstate commerce commission," said Mr. Hamlin, "not only continues in effect the export differentials unchanged, but also restores the import differentials, thus taking away from Boston that equality of import rates with Baltimore and Philadelphia which it obtained through the action of its railroads in 1909, and this, too, in spite of the fact that at the hearing the Philadelphia commercial interests announced to the commission that they were satisfied with equal import rates to competitive territory as between Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore."

Mr. Kentnor submitted the following resolve for the legislative committee:

"Resolved, That the National Association of Credit Men, in convention assembled, reaffirms its belief in the advantage and necessity of the fair statement law as prepared and recommended by the association, and urges its adoption by every state whose legislature will convene during the coming year."

To simplify safe credit granting and to strive for truthfulness among men were given by Henry C. Scott of St. Louis as important factors of the work of the national association at today's session.

Henry W. Eaton of New York made an address and Charles E. Meek of New York, James A. Dick of El Paso, Tex., and J. H. Kentnor of St. Louis read committee reports.

"Undoubtedly the highest point yet reached in the system of credit extension is found in our bureaus for the exchange of credit information," said Mr. Scott. Here are passed in review with great frequency and care the standing of nearly every applicant for credit in the trade territory dependent upon a bureau city.

Mr. Meek, for the committee on bankruptcy, said: "At the present time the most important task confronting us is that of the practical administration of the law."

Nearly 300 women members of the convention party left Hotel Vendome in automobiles this forenoon on a trip to Concord and Lexington with a stop at Brae-Burn Country Club for luncheon.

SPAIN BUILDING UP NAVY

NEW YORK—A Madrid cable despatch to the New York Sun says that the contract of the Spanish government with the Vickers shipbuilding firm for more warships has been somewhat modified and prolonged beyond the original date. From 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 pesetas is to be applied to the new naval program.

HYDE PARK OFFICE TO BE MERGED

On July 1 the Hyde Park postoffice will be consolidated with the Boston postoffice. Samuel R. Moseley, who has been postmaster at Hyde Park, will remain in charge of the office as superintendent. The Hyde Park postoffice will be rated as a branch.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE IN SQUABBLE OVER CASES OF CONTESTED DELEGATES

CHICAGO—The Roosevelt men who bolted the credentials committee of the Republican national convention Wednesday night as a protest against the so-called gag rule, were ordered back to the committee today when the conservatives who are in control weakened. Colonel Roosevelt told his men to return to the committee, but to protest against any member of the committee who held his seat through "fraud" being permitted to vote on any of the issues raised. This instruction was expected to cause trouble when the committee resumed its session at 9:30 today.

The committee had no sooner met than the Roosevelt minority started a bitter parliamentary squabble over the order in which the cases should be considered. The majority held out for alphabetical consideration, the Roosevelt men demanding a start with Texas.

Chairman Devine ruled for the alphabetical order and the ninth Alabama case was called up. It was noted that Committeeeman Heney, Cal.; Carrington, Maryland; Cowles, North Carolina; Morton, Oklahoma; all Roosevelt supporters, were not in attendance at the meeting.

R. R. McCormack, Illinois representative, obtained a proxy on his showing that his voice had failed. Massachusetts, still being deadlocked over a choice for the committee was unrepresented. The minority's first move was made through Committeeeman Halbert of Minnesota for a recess, in order that the Roosevelt men might further confer.

They objected to committeeeman Burch of Alabama sitting in judgment in that particular case and Mr. Burch finally declared he would not vote on ten questions. Judge Hundley of Alabama, who appeared before the committee in the same case, argued in behalf of the Rooseveltians.

The crowd in the room where the credentials committee was in session was so dense that a score of police were needed to preserve order. The fairways leading to the committee room were jammed and entrance at the door of the annex where the meeting was held was most difficult. The rumor factory was working overtime and one of the reports was that Taft delegates in a western state were to be unseated and Roosevelt men given their places. Members of the committee denied that any such agreement had been entered into.

When the rumor was circulated on the authority of Governor Post that Roosevelt would release his delegates there was a general jubilation among the Taft men. They claimed this would mean the solid vote of Massachusetts and also mean at least 10 delegates from Ohio.

The backers of a third candidate were also jubilant, claiming that the action of the colonel would mean that the Missouri Governor would get two thirds of the Roosevelt strength and much of the Taft support in many localities. There was disappointment when the report was denied and some of the delegates openly asserted that Colonel Roosevelt had put the report forward to "feel out" his supporters.

The two contested Taft delegates from the ninth Alabama district were seated, 34 to 14. After concluding the Alabama contest the committee took a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon when the Arizona contests will be considered.

The vote came after two hours of excited debate, R. R. McCormick leading the Roosevelt battle. He moved to draw a vote of committeeemen from all states whose delegations are contested. Chairman Devine ruled that the motion was out of order.

James B. Sloan and J. R. Carter are the Alabama delegates now securely anchored in their seats by the credentials committee's ratification of the national committee decision if the convention acquiesces in the finding. F. W. Estabrook of New Hampshire made the motion to seat the Alabamans. Chairman Devine ruled that facts were only to be answered and no new evidence introduced.

This ruling will expedite the other contests. This afternoon the Arizona contest may be passed and the contest of the two delegates from the fourth California district taken up. The Roosevelt leaders are considering making only four contests those of Texas and Washington in addition to Alabama and California.

Senator Root called the convention to order at 12:02. Former Congressman Watson was recognized by the chair and moved a recess until 4 o'clock this afternoon. The motion was carried unanimously.

The contests before the committee, it was announced to Senator Root, temporary chairman of the convention, by Chairman Devine of the committee, would likely be confined to the ninth Alabama district, Texas as a whole, Washington, Arizona and first district of California.

Senator Root called the convention to order at 12:02. Former Congressman Watson was recognized by the chair and moved a recess until 4 o'clock this afternoon. The motion was carried unanimously.

The people in the galleries looked on in amazement. They could not understand the suddenness of the move and a number held their seats until told by the chair that there would be no business transacted.

Chairman Devine eased up his alleged "gag rule" so far as to permit committeeen to explain their votes upon roll call.

TAFT'S NAME STANDS FOR WHITE HOUSE

CHICAGO—It was flatly denied at the White House today that President Taft had given Senator Crane any authority to withdraw his name as a candidate for re-nomination at any time when Colonel Roosevelt should be eliminated. At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

WASHINGTON—It was flatly denied at the White House today that President Taft had given Senator Crane any authority to withdraw his name as a candidate for re-nomination at any time when Colonel Roosevelt should be eliminated.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

Send your "Want" ad to 

**THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR**

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—First Lieut. C. R. Abraham, twenty-seventh infantry, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Bingham school, Asheville, N. C., and will proceed to Asheville.

Maj. E. L. Butts, twenty-fifth infantry, is relieved from duty at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Capt. S. T. Ansell, third infantry, is now on temporary duty in this city, is relieved from duty as assistant in the office of the judge advocate, eastern division.

Navy Orders

Lieutenant-Commander D. F. Sellers, detached the Michigan, home, wait orders.

Lieutenant Commander H. H. Royal, detached the Wheeling, to the Michigan as first lieutenant.

Lieut. F. L. Reichmuth, to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. W. A. Glassford, Jr., to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. W. V. Tomb, detached the South Dakota to Asiatic station.

Lieut. (junior grade) C. A. Bonvillian, to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ensign S. L. Henderson, home, wait orders.

Ensign R. R. M. Emmett, detached the Virginia, to fitting out the Henley and on board when commissioned.

Ensign C. L. Lothrop to the Wheeling. Ensign C. J. Moore, detached the Petrel to Asiatic station.

Ensign R. S. Fay, detached the Wheeling to the Virginia.

Medical Director J. M. Edgar, placed on the retired list of officers of the navy from Sept. 1, 1912, upon own application, after 30 years' service.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Pugh, detached naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.; to the Buffalo.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. R. Phelps, detached naval hospital, Boston, Mass.; to naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. A. Giltnor, detached the Iris; home, wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Micajah Bond, detached navy recruiting station, Dallas, Tex.; to the Iris.

Assistant Surgeon C. W. Smith, to receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.

Assistant Surgeon D. G. Allen, detached the Buffalo, home, wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon G. A. Riker, to naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. B. Sinclair, to the Dixie.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. B. Westlake, detached paymaster of the yard, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to pay officer, yard craft, auxiliaries, naval prison etc., Portsmouth, N. H.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Frank Baldwin, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., wait orders.

Paymaster's Clerks L. R. Corbin and William Craig, appointments revoked.

Movement of Naval Vessels

Arrived: Chauncey at Shanghai, Standard at Annapolis, Louisiana at southern drill grounds. Blakeley, Du Pont and Porter at navy yard, New York; Delaware, North Dakota and Utah at Provincetown; Buffalo at Mare Island light; Cincinnati at Manila.

Sailed: Standish from Norfolk for Annapolis; Louisiana, Kansas, New Hampshire and South Carolina, from Hampton roads for southern drill grounds; Blakeley, Du Pont and Porter, from Newport to navy yard, New York; Delaware, North Dakota and Utah, from Boston for Provincetown; Buffalo from Mare Island light; Georgia and New Jersey, from Key West to sea for exercises.

Navy Notes

The Kearsarge was placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, on June 17.

Five hundred and sixty-three candidates for midshipmen, including principals and alternates, are now being examined in the principal cities of the

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

D. F. KEITH'S—Vaudville.
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Climax."
MAJESTIC—Morison stock company
TREMONT—"Little Miss Fix-It."

NEW YORK

CASINO—"Pirates of Penzance."
COLLIER'S—"Bunty Pulls the Strings."
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."
LYRIC—"Patience."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Robin Hood."
THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on a Wheel."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"The End of the Bridge."
CORT—"Beary Money."
GRANADA—"The Girl from the Hills."
KNOX—"The Quaker Girl."
STUDERAKER—"Pete Santa."

United States. One hundred and seventy-six of these candidates reported for examination at Washington. Ninety-one midshipmen have been sworn in as a result of the April examinations. The physical examinations have not been completed. It is probable that the entering class this year will range from 250 to 280 members.

Q. F. Robert, of Oklahoma, was admitted as a midshipman at Annapolis today. Two armored cruisers of the Pacific fleet, the California and the South Dakota, accompanied by the supply ship Glacier, will visit Woosung and Tsingtao, China, and Yokohama, Japan, before returning to the United States from Philippine waters. These vessels will leave the Philippines July 24. They will arrive at San Francisco Aug. 12.

The armored cruiser Maryland will leave Tacoma, Wash., July 10 for a cruise of several months in Alaskan waters.

**SR. LIMANTOUR
ANSWERS CHARGES**

(Special to the Monitor)

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Lie. Jose I. Limantour's cabled protest against the charge of misuse of public funds, brought against him at a recent secret session of the Chamber, continues to occupy public opinion. In his cable dated Paris, the former minister of finance declares that the charges were trumped up for the purpose of making a scandal and because being in a foreign land he is unable to defend himself personally.

In regard to these charges, the present minister of finance and public credit makes a number of statements tending to show that Congress has always been kept fully posted on all financial transactions, that the latter have always been within the law and that there are no tail ends of any kind. These declarations are made by the ministry of finance for the sake of the good name of the republic.

Ensign R. S. Fay, detached the Wheeling to the Virginia.

Medical Director J. M. Edgar, placed on the retired list of officers of the navy from Sept. 1, 1912, upon own application, after 30 years' service.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Pugh, detached naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.; to the Buffalo.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. R. Phelps, detached naval hospital, Boston, Mass.; to naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. A. Giltnor, detached the Iris; home, wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Micajah Bond, detached navy recruiting station, Dallas, Tex.; to the Iris.

Assistant Surgeon C. W. Smith, to receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.

Assistant Surgeon D. G. Allen, detached the Buffalo, home, wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon G. A. Riker, to naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. B. Sinclair, to the Dixie.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. B. Westlake, detached paymaster of the yard, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to pay officer, yard craft, auxiliaries, naval prison etc., Portsmouth, N. H.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Frank Baldwin, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., wait orders.

Paymaster's Clerks L. R. Corbin and William Craig, appointments revoked.

Movement of Naval Vessels

Arrived: Chauncey at Shanghai, Standard at Annapolis, Louisiana at southern drill grounds. Blakeley, Du Pont and Porter at navy yard, New York; Delaware, North Dakota and Utah at Provincetown; Buffalo at Mare Island light; Cincinnati at Manila.

Sailed: Standish from Norfolk for Annapolis; Louisiana, Kansas, New Hampshire and South Carolina, from Hampton roads for southern drill grounds; Blakeley, Du Pont and Porter, from Newport to navy yard, New York; Delaware, North Dakota and Utah, from Boston for Provincetown; Buffalo from Mare Island light; Georgia and New Jersey, from Key West to sea for exercises.

Navy Notes

The Kearsarge was placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, on June 17.

Five hundred and sixty-three candidates for midshipmen, including principals and alternates, are now being examined in the principal cities of the

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED
FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

CUT ON THIS LINE

State.....

CUT ON

Leading Events in the Athletic World :: Yale Wins Series

BRITISH OPEN GOLF KEENLY CONTESTED ON SCOTTISH LINKS

Leading Amateur and Professional Players of England and America Are Competing for the Honors

PRESENT HOLDER IN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The British open golf championship is being played at Muirfield, and it is evident that it will be no less keenly contested than last year, as there were 226 entries in all, including 30 amateurs. The course belonging to the Honorable Company of Edinburgh Golfers is one of the best in Scotland, and has during recent years been much improved. In view of the important tournament being played on the links, further alterations have lengthened the sixth and ninth holes, and play is somewhat more difficult at the seventh hole, while new bunkers have been formed in various places. One of the most striking points about the links is the length of some of the holes, which render the team second shots most important strokes requiring good execution. The greens, too, have recently been rendered solid and keen by the use of a heavy roller.

The event is perhaps more open than usual, that is, no player can be said to stand out head and shoulders above the rest on his present form, although there are several who have been playing very good golf recently and it would cause no surprise if Harry Vardon were to repeat his success of last year, or if James Braid were to add another to his five championship victories. Besides these J. H. Taylor and Arnaud Massy, the winners of 1909 and 1907 respectively, are sure to be well in the running, while the chances of A. Herd, Sherlock, Duncan, Ray, Tom Ball, etc., are by no means to be disregarded.

The amateur numbers are expected to be well up to the average. Last year at Sandwich the entry in this department constituted a record, but as Muirfield is not so convenient of access as the Sandown course fewer English players are likely to make the journey. Mr. Hilton is sure to be among the last few if he does not actually reach the final as he did last year and it is quite possible that he may make up for his unexpected defeat in the amateur championship at Westward-Ho! this week. Oddly enough it was in 1902 that he won his first open championship on the Edinburgh course.

Other amateurs competing include Messrs. Maxwell, E. J. Laidley, the Hon. M. Scott, J. L. C. Jenkins, A. V. Hamble, J. Ball, L. Munn, F. Herreshoff, U. S. A., Abe Mitchell, etc.

The tournament is certain to provide a very considerable amount of interest and though the old and tried players are, as a rule, more successful in the open championship than the younger ones, there will be a number of players of the latter class quite good enough to surprise the older hands. The event has now been played annually since 1860 with one exception, namely 1871.

N. Y. TO GET KEATING

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The New York American league team closed its option on Pitcher Keating of the Lawrence club Wednesday. The option did not expire until July 20, but Vice-President Arthur Irwin of the New York club watched Keating strike out 10 New Bedford batters Wednesday and closed the deal, paying \$7000 for Keating and giving in exchange Pitcher Hoff and Third Baseman Boyd. Keating will remain with Lawrence until the end of the season. With Irwin looking on Keating was credited with four strike-outs in the last inning, one man reaching first base on a dropped third strike.

WINGATE TO LEAD HARVARD NINE

For the first time in 12 years when W. T. Reid, Jr., was elected captain, the Harvard varsity baseball team has chosen a sophomore to lead the nine next year. The captain-elect is D. J. P. Wingate '14. Wingate is 21 years old, 5ft. 8½in. tall and weighs 140 pounds. He prepared for Harvard at Phillips-Exeter Academy where he captained the team in his senior year. He captained the Harvard freshman team of 1911 and played third base. This year he was shifted to shortstop on the varsity where he played a good game.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Indianapolis 7, Louisville 2, Indianapolis 2, Indianapolis 0, Toledo 3, Columbus 1, St. Paul 7, Kansas City 4, Milwaukee-Minneapolis, postponed.



Easy to tie the cravat in and to notch on, oval buttonholes, which makes buttoning easy, 2 for 25c.
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Makers, Troy, N. Y.

HARVARD AND YALE CREWS OPEN 1912 REGATTA TODAY

Freshman Fours and Graduate Eights Will Race Each Other Over Mile and Half-Mile Courses Respectively—Spectators Beginning to Assemble



THE YALE VARSITY EIGHT OF 1912 IN ACTION

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Harvard and Yale open their annual regatta of 1912 on the Thames river this afternoon with two races. Two races have already been rowed, but they were both scrub affairs and can hardly be termed a part of the real regatta.

The race today takes place at 5 o'clock, when the freshman fours will row down stream from the half-mile flag to the mile and a half flag. The two crews will be made up as follows:

HARVARD FRESHMAN FOUR

	Height	Wt.	Age	Pt. In.	Lbs.
Bow	W. J. Paine	Boston	5' 10	158	158
2-A.	J. Weatherhead, Jr.	Cleveland	5' 10	158	158
3-C.	W. Storror	Milton	5' 10	158	158
Stroke	S. K. Letham	Boston	5' 10	160	160
Cox	E. S. Munro, Jr.	Boston	5' 10	160	160
Average weight of four	158½	Pounds.			

YALE FRESHMAN FOUR

	Height	Wt.	Age	Pt. In.	Lbs.
Bow	R. R. Titus	Manhattan	5' 9	160	160
2-A.	A. Lane	New York	5' 11	170	170
3-C.	F. Stillman	New York	5' 11	170	170
Stroke	C. Bennett	Springfield	5' 6	162	162
Cox	R. W. Whittaker	Cincinnati	5' 6	160	160
Average weight of four	166½	Pounds.			

Average weight of four, 166½ pounds.

YALE VARSITY EIGHT OF 1912 IN ACTION

versity crew, Managers Lowell and Aspinwall, Mr. Herrick and Dr. Ladd went to the Yale quarters Wednesday afternoon where they had a conference with the Yale men and Referee Meikleham in regard to Friday's races.

The two captains tossed for courses, with the following result: Yale won the toss for the University eights and chose the west or London side of the river; Harvard won the toss for the varsity fours and chose the east or Groton side of the river; Harvard also won the toss for the freshman eights and chose the west side of the river; Yale won the toss for the freshman fours and chose the west side of the river.

Both crews had very light practise. A few short stretches, one or two longer ones, and a racing start or two were all that the coaches tried either morning or evening.

The revenue cutters which are to police the course on race day have arrived at New London and the harbor is gradually filling up with yachts, which will take their positions today in the long parallel lines extending down-river from the navy yard to the finish at the railroad bridge.

The feelings of the men are expressed by the coaches whose statements are as follows:

Coach James Rogers of Yale: "A quiet feeling of confidence prevails among the men, but not overconfidence. A confidence that they will make a good showing tomorrow. The men are in fine condition. I believe our system has been inaugurated that will turn out Yale crews as fast as the Yale varsity four."

Coach James Wray of Harvard says:

"The freshman and varsity eights and the varsity four ought to win the races with Yale tomorrow. The varsity eight is equally as good as those winning the races of past years. The men are in excellent condition and are confident of winning. The general opinion is that Harvard will win all three races. The Crimson have a veteran varsity eight, a freshman eight that can hold the varsity four two miles and a four that is the fastest turned out for several years.

Yale, on the other hand, has a comparatively green crew, rowing a stroke that is entirely new and handicapped by having to learn a system while forgetting one that had been thoroughly drilled in them."

Coach James Rogers of Yale: "A quiet feeling of confidence prevails among the men, but not overconfidence. A confidence that they will make a good showing tomorrow. The men are in fine condition. I believe our system has been inaugurated that will turn out Yale crews as fast as the Yale varsity four."

Coach James Wray of Harvard says:

"The freshman and varsity eights and the varsity four ought to win the races with Yale tomorrow. The varsity eight is equally as good as those winning the races of past years. The men are in excellent condition and are confident of winning. The general opinion is that Harvard will win all three races. The Crimson have a veteran varsity eight, a freshman eight that can hold the varsity four two miles and a four that is the fastest turned out for several years.

Yale, on the other hand, has a comparatively green crew, rowing a stroke that is entirely new and handicapped by having to learn a system while forgetting one that had been thoroughly drilled in them."

Coach James Wray of Harvard says:

"The freshman and varsity eights and the varsity four ought to win the races with Yale tomorrow. The varsity eight is equally as good as those winning the races of past years. The men are in excellent condition and are confident of winning. The general opinion is that Harvard will win all three races. The Crimson have a veteran varsity eight, a freshman eight that can hold the varsity four two miles and a four that is the fastest turned out for several years.

Yale, on the other hand, has a comparatively green crew, rowing a stroke that is entirely new and handicapped by having to learn a system while forgetting one that had been thoroughly drilled in them."

Coach James Wray of Harvard says:

"The freshman and varsity eights and the varsity four ought to win the races with Yale tomorrow. The varsity eight is equally as good as those winning the races of past years. The men are in excellent condition and are confident of winning. The general opinion is that Harvard will win all three races. The Crimson have a veteran varsity eight, a freshman eight that can hold the varsity four two miles and a four that is the fastest turned out for several years.

Yale, on the other hand, has a comparatively green crew, rowing a stroke that is entirely new and handicapped by having to learn a system while forgetting one that had been thoroughly drilled in them."

Coach James Wray of Harvard says:

"The freshman and varsity eights and the varsity four ought to win the races with Yale tomorrow. The varsity eight is equally as good as those winning the races of past years. The men are in excellent condition and are confident of winning. The general opinion is that Harvard will win all three races. The Crimson have a veteran varsity eight, a freshman eight that can hold the varsity four two miles and a four that is the fastest turned out for several years.

Yale, on the other hand, has a comparatively green crew, rowing a stroke that is entirely new and handicapped by having to learn a system while forgetting one that had been thoroughly drilled in them."

Coach James Wray of Harvard says:

"The freshman and varsity eights and the varsity four ought to win the races with Yale tomorrow. The varsity eight is equally as good as those winning the races of past years. The men are in excellent condition and are confident of winning. The general opinion is that Harvard will win all three races. The Crimson have a veteran varsity eight, a freshman eight that can hold the varsity four two miles and a four that is the fastest turned out for several years.

Yale, on the other hand, has a comparatively green crew, rowing a stroke that is entirely new and handicapped by having to learn a system while forgetting one that had been thoroughly drilled in them."

Coach James Wray of Harvard says:

"The freshman and varsity eights and the varsity four ought to win the races with Yale tomorrow. The varsity eight is equally as good as those winning the races of past years. The men are in excellent condition and are confident of winning. The general opinion is that Harvard will win all three races. The Crimson have a veteran varsity eight, a freshman eight that can hold the varsity four two miles and a four that is the fastest turned out for several years.

Yale, on the other hand, has a comparatively green crew, rowing a stroke that is entirely new and handicapped by having to learn a system while forgetting one that had been thoroughly drilled in them."

Coach James Wray of Harvard says:

"The freshman and varsity eights and the varsity four ought to win the races with Yale tomorrow. The varsity eight is equally as good as those winning the races of past years. The men are in excellent condition and are confident of winning. The general opinion is that Harvard will win all three races. The Crimson have a veteran varsity eight, a freshman eight that can hold the varsity four two miles and a four that is the fastest turned out for several years.

Yale, on the other hand, has a comparatively green crew, rowing a stroke that is entirely new and handicapped by having to learn a system while forgetting one that had been thoroughly drilled in them."

Coach James Wray of Harvard says:

"The freshman and varsity eights and the varsity four ought to win the races with Yale tomorrow. The varsity eight is equally as good as those winning the races of past years. The men are in excellent condition and are confident of winning. The general opinion is that Harvard will win all three races. The Crimson have a veteran varsity eight, a freshman eight that can hold the varsity four two miles and a four that is the fastest turned out for several years.

Yale, on the other hand, has a comparatively green crew, rowing a stroke that is entirely new and handicapped by having to learn a system while forgetting one that had been thoroughly drilled in them."

Coach James Wray of Harvard says:

"The freshman and varsity eights and the varsity four ought to win the races with Yale tomorrow. The varsity eight is equally as good as those winning the races of past years. The men are in excellent condition and are confident of winning. The general opinion is that Harvard will win all three races. The Crimson have a veteran varsity eight, a freshman eight that can hold the varsity four two miles and a four that is the fastest turned out for several years.

Yale, on the other hand, has a comparatively green crew, rowing a stroke that is entirely new and handicapped by having to learn a system while forgetting one that had been thoroughly drilled in them."

Coach James Wray of Harvard says:

"The freshman and varsity eights and the varsity four ought to win the races with Yale tomorrow. The varsity eight is equally as good as those winning the races of past years. The men are in excellent condition and are confident of winning. The general opinion is that Harvard will win all three races. The Crimson have a veteran varsity eight, a freshman eight that can hold the varsity four two miles and a four that is the fastest turned out for several years.

Yale, on the other hand, has a comparatively green crew, rowing a stroke that is entirely new and handicapped by having to learn a system while forgetting one that had been thoroughly drilled in them."

Coach James Wray of Harvard says:

"The freshman and varsity eights and the varsity four ought to win the races with Yale tomorrow. The varsity eight is equally as good as those winning the races of past years. The men are in excellent condition and are confident of winning. The general opinion is that Harvard will win all three races. The Crimson have a veteran varsity eight, a freshman eight that can hold the varsity four two miles and a four that is the fastest turned out for several years.

Yale, on the other hand, has a comparatively green crew, rowing a stroke that is entirely new and handicapped by having to learn a system while forgetting one that had been thoroughly drilled in them."

Coach James Wray of Harvard says:

"The freshman and varsity eights and the varsity four ought to win the races with Yale tomorrow. The varsity eight is equally as good as those winning the races of past years. The men are in excellent condition and are confident of winning. The general opinion is that Harvard will win all three races. The Crimson have a veteran varsity eight, a freshman eight that can hold the varsity four two miles and a four that is the fastest turned out for several years.

Yale, on the other hand, has a comparatively green crew, rowing a stroke that is entirely new and handicapped by having to learn a system while forgetting one that had been thoroughly drilled in them."

Coach James Wray of Harvard says:

"The freshman and varsity eights and the varsity four ought to win the races with Yale tomorrow. The varsity eight is equally as good as those winning the races of past years. The men are in excellent condition and are confident of winning. The general opinion is that Harvard will win all three races. The Crimson have a veteran varsity eight, a freshman eight that can hold the varsity four two miles and a four that is the fastest turned out for several years.

Yale, on the other hand, has a comparatively green crew, rowing a stroke that is entirely new and handicapped by having to learn a system while forgetting one that had been thoroughly drilled in them."

Coach James Wray of Harvard says:

"The freshman and varsity eights and the varsity four ought to win the races with Yale tomorrow. The varsity eight is equally as good as those winning the races of past years. The men are in excellent condition and are confident of winning. The general opinion is that Harvard will win all three races. The Crimson have a veteran varsity eight, a freshman eight that can hold the varsity four two miles and a four that is the fastest turned out for several years.

Yale, on the other hand, has a comparatively green crew, rowing a stroke that is entirely new and handicapped by having to learn a system while forgetting one that had been thoroughly drilled in them."

Coach James Wray of Harvard says:

"The freshman and varsity eights and the varsity four ought to win the races with Yale tomorrow. The varsity eight is equally as good as those winning the races of past years. The men are in excellent condition and are confident of winning. The general opinion is that Harvard will win all three races. The Crimson have a veteran varsity eight, a freshman eight that can hold the varsity four two miles and a four that is the fastest turned out for several years.

Yale, on the other hand, has a comparatively green crew, rowing a stroke that is entirely new and handicapped by having to learn a system while forgetting one that had been thoroughly drilled in them."

Coach James Wray of Harvard says:

"The freshman and varsity eights and the varsity four ought to win the races with Yale tomorrow. The varsity eight is equally as good as those winning the races of past years. The men are in excellent condition and are confident of winning. The general opinion is that Harvard will win all three races. The Crimson have a veteran varsity eight, a freshman eight that can hold the varsity four two miles

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

(Copyright, 1912, by the Christian Science Publishing Society)

WHAT the Haitian consul in Santiago de Cuba has to say in answer to the charge that the colored rebels are receiving the active support of Haitian elements in Cuba, as well as in the neighboring isle, is a very feeble protest indeed against the rising clamor that is heard from across the strait of Florida, denouncing the West Indian color conspiracy. It may be all born of tropical imagination, but it was that same imagination which framed up the program of the so-called Black League of the Antilles, recalled these days by the Cuban press, along with the Haitian dictator Salomon, who is credited with the attempt to make the blacks of the West Indies the dominant race. Apparently there was a time even before Salomon's days when the government of the United States had grave misgivings on this subject, for in 1854 the Ostend manifesto, signed by Buchanan, Soule and Mason, brought out the statement in regard to the question of buying or otherwise acquiring Cuba that the American people would be untrue to their traditions and betray the interests of their posterity if they allowed Cuba to be Africanized and become another Haiti with all its horrors to the white race, and the flames to reach their own shores, jeopardizing the very edifice of the Union.

It is no secret that the clandestine immigration from Jamaica and Haiti has been going on for a long time, the total number of these alien negroes being estimated at 10,000, a great many of whom naturally gravitate toward the colored rising led by a Jamaican, Estenoz, and a man of Haitian patrimony, Ivonnet. Four years ago the presence of this alien element was already regarded with universal disfavor, though purely on economic grounds, but nothing was done in the matter. Many rumors, some senseless, others plausible, are going around in Oriente province and while they may not throw much light on what is actually going on, they show what the Cuban people are disposed to believe. Whether or not there is any plausibility in the report of an expedition of Haitian negroes having landed on the coast of Santiago and joined the colored rising, there is no question that such an invasion is persistently rumored and generally believed, because it accounts for the sudden and inexplicable increase reported in the rebel bands in the last few days.

In all these reports, including the one that the rebels have their headquarters in Haiti, two facts must not be overlooked, first, that Cuba in her wars of independence found just such a base of operations in neighboring countries not only convenient but indispensable, and second that one of the most striking characteristics of the negroes the world over is their utter lack of the sense of racial solidarity.

LEGAL FIGHT IS ON FOR IMMENSE BANANA TRADE OF COSTA RICA

Atlantic Fruit Co. Brings Suit for \$8,500,000 Gold Against Lindo Brothers, Now Lined up with United

CRISIS IMPENDING

(Special to the Monitor)

SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA—What is considered far and above the most important development hereabouts in late years, the rupture between the Atlantic Fruit Company and the Lindo Brothers, is being discussed with steadily increasing concern.

While it is not possible to gauge the far-reaching consequences of the sudden breakup of what promised to become the most powerful combine in Central America next to the United Fruit Company, the impression is growing everywhere that the Atlantic Fruit Company can no longer hope to gain a foothold in Costa Rica. The disappointment can only be realized when it is known that the prospect of a rival to the United Fruit Company coming in was in a fair way of creating something like an economic revolution, as it forced real estate values to fabulous figures and encouraged wild transactions and speculation to an extent unheard of in this country.

Aside from individual interests, owing to the magnitude of capital invested, considerations of national policy are involved in this sudden change which has thrown all the influence and financial power of the Lindo Brothers, who control an enormous proportion of the banana trade, on the side of the United Fruit Company, since, according to the latest reports, the latter has consented to let the Lindo Fruit Company, organized in Canada, have the Canadian and European trade, leaving the American trade entirely to the United Fruit Company.

While the news of the rupture and subsequent suit brought by the Atlantic Fruit Company against Lindo Brothers for alleged breach of contract, was not altogether unheralded, there having been rumors for some time as to the failure of the negotiations between the two concerns, yet the definite announcement was felt as that of a sudden calamity, since nobody had been willing to take the early rumors seriously.

When Cecil Lindo suddenly arrived in Port Limon on a fast United Fruit steamer and proceeded post-haste to this capital, arriving here in company

of Don Augusto Lindo, from New York, and the auditor general of the United Fruit Company, and the manager for Costa Rica of the United Fruit Company from Port Limon, alarm spread everywhere, and it became known the next morning that suit had been brought against Lindo Brothers for \$8,500,000 gold, by an employee of John M. Keith, described as business representative of the Atlantic Fruit & Steamship Company in Costa Rica.

John M. Keith, by the way, the agent of the Hamburg-American line in Costa Rica, who have lately become the backers of the Atlantic Fruit Company, is the nephew of Minor C. Keith, vice-president and head of the rival concern, the United Fruit Company, also founder of the banana business in Costa Rica and elsewhere in Central America. The Atlantic Fruit Company had cables John M. Keith to secure the best legal talent in Costa Rica and Don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez of political, no less than forensic fame, was engaged as counsel for the claimant.

From the suit brought by the Atlantic Fruit Company and from the long statement published by Cecil V. Lindo in the local press, it appears to be a case of complicated negotiations on the basis of an option given by Lindo Brothers to the Atlantic Fruit Company and held valid by the latter and as expiring by the former.

The papers filed by the claimant's attorney contain a detailed review of the clauses of the alleged option and the declaration that in accordance with its terms the Atlantic Fruit Company is ready to deposit the amount specified therein and pay in cash the sum owing the United Fruit Company as soon as ascertained, and whatever is due for new banana culture.

According to Mr. Lindo's version as given in his long statement to the Costa Rican press, the original option had been called off long ago, apparently, owing to the inability of both sides to reach an agreement on the purchase of certain additional banana land valued at \$1,000,000 acquired by Lindo Brothers in the meantime, and for which he had to find the necessary credit with the United Fruit Company when the Atlantic Fruit Company could not see their way to close. Cecil Lindo gives his personal negotiations with Mr. Di Giorgio, the head of the Atlantic Fruit Company in New York in great detail, as also his trips to New York, London and Toronto, which resulted in the genesis of the Lindo Fruit Company and its connection with the United Fruit Company.

While the news of the rupture and subsequent suit brought by the Atlantic Fruit Company against Lindo Brothers for alleged breach of contract, was not altogether unheralded, there having been rumors for some time as to the failure of the negotiations between the two concerns, yet the definite announcement was felt as that of a sudden calamity, since nobody had been willing to take the early rumors seriously.

OIL SOUGHT ON ISLE FAR SOUTH

(Special to the Monitor)

VALPARAISO, Chile—On board the steamer Nikotris an expedition sailed recently for Punta Arenas, with the purpose of investigating the oil fields of Cambridge island, situated in the territory of Magallanes, in the extreme south of South America.

The expedition is headed by Messrs Otto Schmidt and Carlos Aldunate Bascom, the former a government engineer who makes the investigation in behalf of the geographical bureau, and the latter the representative of the Cambridge Exploration Company, owners of the oil fields.

QUEZALTENANGO, MOUNTAIN METROPOLIS OF GUATEMALA, IS REMARKABLE IN MANY WAYS

Enterprise, Growth, Location and Fertile Surrounding Farms Bring Prosperity — Railroads Promise Much

HISTORY IS NOTABLE

(Special to the Monitor)

QUEZALTENANGO, Guatemala—Hidden away among high mountains here in the western part of Guatemala, 7,650 feet in the air, and at present accessible only by cart road, is a city of 30,000 energetic and bustling people, their homes picturesquely located on a broad plain and surrounded by the lofty and far-reaching Cordilleras, those rugged ranges of pine clad mountains which traverse Guatemala in common with all the other Central American republics.

This city of Quezaltenango, the second in size and importance in this republic, in spite of its isolated position off the beaten paths, has an extraordinary commercial importance, and an unusual artistic and modern equipment in public buildings and the other manifold necessities of an up-to-date city. In fact it has few equals in Central America, for, Guatemala, always to the front, has clothed Quezaltenango with a rare simplicity of an unusual past, and the splendid power of noble effort for modern progress to an unusual degree, and the future development, based on practical advancement in trade and agriculture offers unlimited possibilities for a large body of people; particularly for Americans interested in the coming business revival and awakening in Guatemala, and the passing to a closer relationship with Central American neighbors.

Rich in history and fortified by rare old Indian tradition, this inland city high up in the plain, has never lost its individuality or prestige from the time of its founding. First called Xelajú by the Quichés, it has passed through earthquake and volcanic disturbance, and for a time, in 1526, the administrative body was removed to the nearby town to the southwest; but from the coming of the conqueror, Don Pedro de Alvarado, and his Mexican Indians, Quezaltenango has stood, stably, and deliberately held its position on the plain of Ollintepe, immovable and fixed in purpose.

Such an unusual evolution it has had from the Indian capital of Prince Tecum-Uman, the royal prince who was slain by Alvarado on the city walls while fighting for his people, to the modern city of today, a beautifully laid out center of business and homes, provided with the best in modern city life. True in 1902 a serious earthquake and eruption of the long inactive volcano Santa María, caused a decree to be issued by the government changing the city to the plain of Democrazia, slightly to the north, where new streets were laid out and buildings commenced, but the citizens who had lost in the catastrophe preferred to rebuild on the old home sites, and with pride and energy a far more lavish investment was made in city and home.

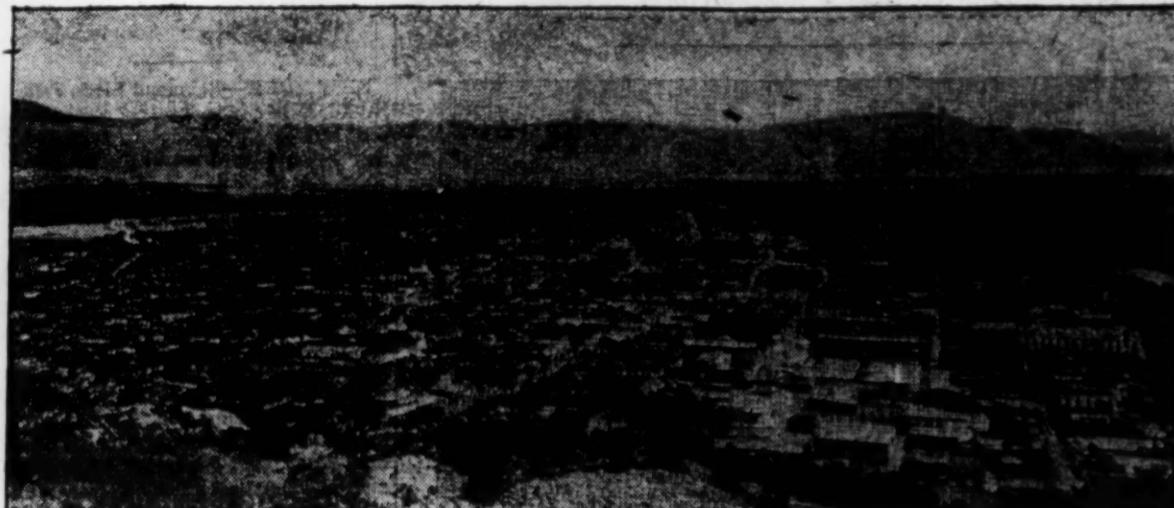
Today every sign of the year 1902, and the stagnation of business which followed has been obliterated. One now finds the government and private business housed in such structures as the Palacio Municipal, one of the finest city halls in the republics; the Arcada Enrique, the Banco de Occidente, and other remarkable modern structures.

Electricity, brought from a distant mountain stream, lights the city, and a telephone and telegraph system offering service at half the rates charged in the United States, renders communication possible with all the important parts of the republic, and by cable to any part of the world.

While coffee is to Quezaltenango what cotton is to New Orleans, and the city acts as a clearing house for the interests of a wide community of Germans, Americans, Italians, Spanish and Guatemalan planters, the fertility of the soil, enriched by volcanic deposits of ash and lava, offers inducements beyond the ordinary to farmers interested in wheat, corn, beans, and, in a smaller measure, sugar. An acre of sugar cane yields with care about 4,000 pounds of refined sugar. In these high table lands the cane is cut about once in 18 months, while on the coast it requires two cuttings in this time.

One hundred head of cattle can be maintained on a "caballeria" of upland pasture and the fruits of the temperate zone such as peaches, grapes, apples, berries of all kinds, have been grown for home consumption for many years. No fruit specialist has ever developed the possibilities in this line, but results already show that there is a big field in this branch alone, particularly in view of the fact that shortly all fruit and produce can get prompt shipment to Mexico and the United States via the Pan-American railway.

The growing of cotton on the coast and its weaving into cloth is an ancient industry in the neighborhood of Quezaltenango. There are records of its early shipment to the West India islands, whence it was brought first to the United States. The cotton plant is indigenous to the soil, and primitive weaving was established four centuries



Panorama of city of Quezaltenango, metropolis of western Guatemala and center of large agricultural interests, from summit of highway



Enrique arcade, modern business block, showing up-to-date architecture of Guatemalan provincial center

before the Spanish conquest, when Hunaphu, eighth king of the Quichés, introduced the material for clothing.

Today in Cantel, seven miles from Quezaltenango, there is a thoroughly modern cotton mill occupying substantial buildings and equipped with the very latest machinery. Twelve thousand pounds of cotton is worked up weekly and the plant gives employment to 300 native operatives amid wholesome surroundings, and developing a constantly increasing business. A portion of the cotton used in the mill is grown in Guatemala.

The present supply is entirely inadequate to the demands of the mill, and importation of the raw material is made from the United States, Mexico and Peru. Cotton men have overlooked the Guatamala field until recently, when a company formed by New York experts began at Olispo, Guatemala, the experiments with Sea Island cotton.

The seed for a new planting on a large scale is now en route to San José from Australia, and the results of the planting are awaited by cotton interests the world over.

These resident engineers will be the very best available and they will be assisted by honorary inspectors selected from among the farmers of the neighborhood. All reports from the field to headquarters will be carefully analyzed and tabulated with a view to constantly improving and enlarging the scheme.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

SAN JOSE, C. R.—In the interest of coastal navigation, the deputy of Puntarenas, Don F. de P. Amador, has introduced a bill in the Chamber covering certain facilities to the gasoline launches, such as exemption from duty on gasoline and petroleum. The deputy claims that the establishment of gasoline and petrol launch service in the gulf of Nicoya has practically doubled local traffic in the last year, while the traffic between the peninsula of Guanacaste and Puntarenas and the interior points of Costa Rica is rapidly developing through the new gasoline transportation.

The traveler or settler coming to Guatamala on his own initiative for residence in Quezaltenango, or any of the other districts of the republic, such as Alta Verapaz, Petén, Quiche, Huehuetenango, is subject to the laws relating to foreigners generally, and whether transients or residents. To stimulate the movements of immigrants, not under contract, to these agricultural regions, the Guatamala government allows very favorable terms, such people being allowed to receive transportation from the port at which they take steamer, all clothing, furniture, tools, seeds, animals, etc., being brought free of duty and of consular fee. They are also given grants of unclaimed land not to exceed three acres, with the provision that one-third shall be under cultivation in four years.

All companies or private parties desiring to make contracts for immigrants are referred to the ministro de fomento, Guatemala city. Four years are usually allowed on such contracts.

LA PLATA, A. R.—The coal situation appears almost normal once more, as there are now dozens of coal cargoes due to arrive at River Plate ports.

The exorbitant prices which at one point reached the high water mark of \$20 gold, have fallen again to \$11 or \$12 and will be perfectly normal in a few days. As soon as the steamers now due in port and due to arrive shall have discharged their coal it is expected that freights for cereals will drop considerably.

CODOMORO RIVADAVIA, A. R.—Nine

oil wells are to be sunk in the near future in this section, according to a decision reached by the minister of agriculture and the director of mines.

Larger reservoirs are also to be built, as the tanks used at present are too small, the production having increased beyond expectation. The transportation problem is receiving continued attention.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The minister of public works has approved one of the three projects submitted for the construction of a bridge of the cantilever type across the Quequen river, to connect the towns of Quequen and Necochea, situated at the mouth of the river, on the Atlantic. The cost is estimated at \$179,400 Argentine currency. Its general structure is that of a drawbridge.

The construction of the bridge is considered of the first importance, as Quequen is to be made into a port with a scheme for canalizing the river.

According to advices received from Bue-

CONSUL DENIES HAITI OR HAITIANS TAKE PART IN CUBAN UPRISING

(Special to the Monitor)

HAVANA, Cuba—In consequence of the persistent rumors current here and in Oriente province that the colored rising is being actively supported by Haitian elements, the consul of Haiti in Santiago has issued the following statement:

"Up to the present not one Haitian has, to my knowledge, been found in the ranks of the rebels, and should there be two or three they would be exceptions and would surely belong to that considerable number who have for many years made this island their home and have married Cuban women and are rearing Cuban children. Haitians have at all times been obliged to emigrate in more or less large numbers, but nowhere have they earned the reputation of being undesirable or disturbing element, but they have, on the contrary, always been considered law-abiding wherever they made their new homes. Regarding the insinuation that Haiti is serving as the base of the present unjustifiable rising, I can only express my surprise that such were the case the Cuban representatives there should have remained in ignorance of it."

Nevertheless, the rumors are by many considered to have some foundation, as the Mausers and modern repeating rifles used by the rebels can not logically be traced to any source but one or more of the West Indian islands, unless it be to the United States, as is still believed in some quarters. At any rate, the presence among the colored rebels of a goodly number of Haitians and Americans is positively attested to by the newspaper correspondents.

ARGENTINES RUSH RAILROAD WORK

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—With the end of harvesting thousands of men will return from the fields to go back to railroad construction work. It is estimated that in a few weeks there will be over 12,000 men at work on the new lines, the building of which had to be postponed owing to unusually heavy demand for field workers this year. Active work has been taken up again by Central Argentine, the Buenos Aires al Pacifico, the Great Southern, the Compania General de Buenos Aires, Cordoba y Rosario and many others. All the railroads are making great efforts to complete the branch lines authorized by the government for the opening up of important agricultural and pastoral regions.

TRAVEL

TRAVEL

To New York

METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP LINE

MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL

The Great White Steel Steamships

Express Services for Passengers, Freight, Automobiles and Horses

Electric fans in Inside \$1.00 rooms; outside rooms \$2.00 rooms

With Bed \$5.00; with Bath \$8.00. Main Deck dining room, Submarine Signaling Room, Wireless Telegraphy, Submarine Signaling Room, Searchlight, Oil Fuel, Sundries, at 6 P. M.; same service returning. Time between Cities

FROM BOSTON leaves North Side India Wharf, Week Days and Sundays, at 6 P. M.; same service returning. Time between Cities

AN UNBREAKABLE NIGHT'S REST direct from City to City on luxurious Steamships over the most famous Water Routes in the world.

TICKETS AND STATEROOMS in India Wharf; also at various Tourist Offices on Washington Street, Boston.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER FOLDERS IN EVERY HOTEL AND TICKET OFFICE

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

Through tickets to the Wondrous Vacation Lands and Important Commercial Centers of Maine and the Maritime Provinces. Call at Ticket Office Washington Street, Passenger Department, India Wharf, Boston, for List of Hotels, Camps, Boarding Houses and Boys' and Girls' Camps; also the Story of the Coast and Interior of Maine and the Maritime Provinces; over 225 folded pages of fascinating literature.

Cunard Line

Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool

9:00 A. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday

10:00 A. M. Monday and Thursday

5:00 P. M. Week Days

6:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays

7:00 P. M. Daily

Colonial Line 25¢ WASH. ST. to New York

Hear Cry for a Compromise Candidate

SENATOR CRANE DOES NOT DENY REPORT OF A THIRD CANDIDATE

CHICAGO—Senator W. Murray Crane did not deny that the Taft leaders are considering bringing forward a third man as a compromise candidate for President when it was called to his attention today that a report to this effect had reached some members of the Massachusetts delegation.

Further than to say that it was too early to discuss the subject the junior senator from Massachusetts, who is playing an active part in the Taft counseled, declined to make any statement.

A Massachusetts politician who is in close touch with Senator Crane duly admitted that the Taft leaders are discussing a third man. It appears from what little evidence can be gathered in the confusion of the convention that Senator Albert B. Cummins is the favored one of the candidates being discussed by Taft leaders. In the event he is chosen as compromise candidate an eastern man will be named as his running mate, it is said.

Senator Crane was tendered a reception in the headquarters of the Massachusetts delegation at 10:30 a. m. today. The state men, about 100 in number, formed in line and were presented to the junior senator by Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee.

Music from the orchestra in the California headquarters adjoining helped to make the occasion additionally enjoyable.

Just before the senator departed three rousing cheers for "Massachusetts," led by George L. Barnes, were given, followed by another round for the junior senator.

When the convention took a recess at noon today to reconvene at 4 p. m., members of the Massachusetts Roosevelt delegation were divided on the question of bolting in case Colonel Roosevelt gave the word.

The credentials committee is expected by many politicians to concede to Mr. Roosevelt the two contested delegates from California, the contested Washington delegates and possibly a few from Texas. This view is not taken by Charles E. Hatfield, who said this noon that he believes the credentials committee will concede nothing.

Alfred Tewksbury of Winthrop, a Roosevelt man, said that he would not bolt under any conditions. Prof. A. B. Hart and George W. Coleman claim that the whole 18 Roosevelt men will follow Colonel Roosevelt in a bolt. Lynn M. Ranger is of the opinion that from the stand so far taken by the Roosevelt men they will not sit in a convention in which 72 contested delegates or any large proportion of them are allowed to vote on the nominating ballot.

Delegates Weeks and Glazier are ready to follow Roosevelt in a bolt, it is understood.

Roosevelt men in the Massachusetts delegation today are inclined to favor Governor Hadley of Missouri in case a compromise candidate is considered by the convention through failure of President Taft or Colonel Roosevelt to secure the nomination. This is said to be true also of many in the Taft delegation. Though Massachusetts men on arriving in the convention city were inclined toward Senator Albert B. Cummins, the conduct of Governor Hadley appears to have caused a decided change.

The members of neither side like to talk third candidates. It is plain that each wing as a whole feels confident that its candidate will be nominated.

Speaking of Governor Hadley, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, a Roosevelt delegate, said: "We feel very friendly toward the Governor of Missouri. He stands well in considering a possible third candidate."

Professor Hart said that he believed that the Taft men had weakened their cause by placing ineffective speakers on the platform at crucial moments. Wednesday's proceedings in the convention seemed to have widened the breach between the Taft and Roosevelt factions of the Massachusetts delegation and further delayed a settlement as to convention officers. Rough and tumble methods were resorted to at one time during the 50 minutes allotted to Governor Hadley Wednesday, which threatened for a time to involve the whole delegation. Lynn M. Ranger, a Roosevelt district delegate, and Guy Ham, a Taft man, engaged in a struggle to secure one of the two standard seats which mark the Massachusetts section of seats. Mr. Ranger wished to carry it in a parade of the Roosevelt men which was then in process. During the struggle the pole of the standard was broken. The contestants were finally separated by a number of special police.

Several of the leaders of Taft supporters are understood to have met secretly after the session to consider ways and means for unseating the eight Roosevelt delegates-at-large.

Many of the Bay state delegation are expressing their regret that it has not been able to organize, and that present indications are that Massachusetts will not be represented on the committees on credentials and resolutions, two important convention bodies.

Arthur D. Hill, one of the Roosevelt

COLONEL ROOSEVELT URGING FOLLOWERS TO CONTINUE THE CONTEST SAYS 'I AM THROUGH'

CHICAGO—"So far as I am concerned," declared Colonel Roosevelt to his delegates and advisers in an address this morning, "I am through. If you are voted down I hope you, the real and lawful majority of the convention, will organize as such and you will do it if you have the courage and loyalty of your convictions." He continued:

I am speaking to you as a man to whom some of you have done the honor to state that you wish to nominate as President. When I went into the race I made my appeal to the people. Most of the delegates were chosen at direct primaries by the people.

I made my fight squarely. I said, and some of you heard me, that if the people decided against me, I would have nothing to say, but that if the people were for me and the politicians tried to cheat me out of the convention, I would have a great deal to say.

I went by the people and I won. Now the national committee and a portion of the convention which is made a majority only by the aid of delegates not elected, but chosen by the national committee are trying to cheat me out of the nomination. They can't do it. As far as I am concerned it makes no difference.

But it is not me they are cheating. It is the people, the rank and file of the Republican party.

I did not want to give you any advice as I preferred to let you decide what to do, but I am going to give you my advice.

Governor Deneen today introduced a very moderate resolution in dealing with the four flagrant steals. It asked that the delegates from California, Washington, Texas and Arizona should not be permitted to vote and that the three states stolen bodily, Washington, Arizona and Texas, should not put their representatives on the credentials committee. That motion was voted down by substantially the same vote that elected Root over McGovern.

In each case the majority was a majority only because the votes of the fraudulently seated delegates were counted. Mr. Root received 70 or so stolen votes. Mr. Deneen's resolution was beaten today by fraudulent means which in that resolution were named by the votes of Texas, Arizona, Washington and the two fraudulent votes from California. If these votes had been changed the resolution would have been carried.

To add insult to injury, the committee on credentials organized by the committee as chairman Mr. Devine, the national committee man, who had taken part in the very theft on which he had passed as a member of the national committee.

As far as I am concerned, I am through. I hope that tomorrow when you go back to the convention hall you will at once introduce a resolution that not one of those fraudulently seated delegates shall vote on any question in the credentials committee or in the convention.

Don't lie down again if they beat you by fraudulent votes. There is no use in

leaders, though not a member of the delegation, proposes that the differences between the two sides be referred to a committee of the convention.

Another conference between leaders of the two groups was held on the floor of the convention Wednesday, but without any better result than formerly.

The failure to have a Massachusetts man on the resolutions committee is causing some anxiety for a few Massachusetts men who have to come to Chicago in an effort to have placed in the platform the so-called "civil service plan."

George L. Cain of Lynn, president of the National League of Government Employees, is in charge of the movement. He is being assisted in having the matter properly brought before the resolution committee by Representative John W. Cogswell.

According to Mr. Cogswell the backers of the movement are specially desirous of securing a law that will allow an appeal by employees to some high tribunal. Under present circumstances, he said, such appeals cannot be made above the head of the employees department.

We favor a reorganization of the civil service with adequate compensation, commensurate with the class of work performed for all officers and employees; the enactment of an equitable retirement law for superannuated and disabled persons in the civil service; continuous service during good behavior and efficiency; an extension to all classes of civil service employees of the liability compensation act, and the right of direct petition to Congress by the employees for redress of grievances."

Sixty of the Roosevelt men from Massachusetts are criticizing what they call interference in the work of the Roosevelt half of the delegation by Matthew Hale and Arthur D. Hill. Particular criticism is directed at their action in sitting with the delegation on the floor and not leaving the direction of its affairs to Chairman Charles S. Baxter.

On Tuesday the Massachusetts delegation of 36 split even on the roll call Wednesday on the Watson motion to table a motion to refer to a special committee on credentials, the question involving the status of the contested delegates.

voting to cut out the fraudulent votes and then being beaten by the fraudulent votes, and say you are very sorry and go home. I hope you will then take the position that you decline longer to submit to having any delegates fraudulently seated allowed to sit as judges on their cases or vote on the report of the credentials committee.

I hope you will refuse any longer to recognize a majority thus composed as having any title in law or morals to be called a Republican convention. We have by fair means a clear majority of the delegates, and I hope that you will not permit our opponents, having failed by foul means, to beat you by foul means and swindle the people out of the victory they have won.

If you are voted down, I hope you, the real and lawful majority of the convention will organize as such, and you will do it if you have the courage and loyalty of your convictions. Let's find out whether the Republican party is still the party of the plain people, the people of the United States, or the party of the bosses and the professional politicians acting in the interests of special privilege.

If you want my advice, I would advise that you place no further trust, I would advise that you waste no further time, I would advise that you do not permit yourself to be committed in any further way, shape or form by further association with these men as long as they retain control of the Republican convention by means of a majority composed in an essential part of fraudulently seated delegates who haven't the slightest right or title to represent the rank and file of the Republican party, and are without the slightest right or title to seats in the Republican convention.

But it is not me they are cheating. It is the people, the rank and file of the Republican party.

I did not want to give you any advice as I preferred to let you decide what to do, but I am going to give you my advice.

Governor Deneen today introduced a very moderate resolution in dealing with the four flagrant steals. It asked that the delegates from California, Washington, Texas and Arizona should not be permitted to vote and that the three states stolen bodily, Washington, Arizona and Texas, should not put their representatives on the credentials committee.

That motion was voted down by substantially the same vote that elected Root over McGovern.

In each case the majority was a majority only because the votes of the fraudulently seated delegates were counted. Mr. Root received 70 or so stolen votes. Mr. Deneen's resolution was beaten today by fraudulent means which in that resolution were named by the votes of Texas, Arizona, Washington and the two fraudulent votes from California. If these votes had been changed the resolution would have been carried.

To add insult to injury, the committee on credentials organized by the committee as chairman Mr. Devine, the national committee man, who had taken part in the very theft on which he had passed as a member of the national committee.

As far as I am concerned, I am through. I hope that tomorrow when you go back to the convention hall you will at once introduce a resolution that not one of those fraudulently seated delegates shall vote on any question in the credentials committee or in the convention.

Don't lie down again if they beat you by fraudulent votes. There is no use in

leaders, though not a member of the delegation, proposes that the differences between the two sides be referred to a committee of the convention.

Another conference between leaders of the two groups was held on the floor of the convention Wednesday, but without any better result than formerly.

The failure to have a Massachusetts man on the resolutions committee is causing some anxiety for a few Massachusetts men who have to come to Chicago in an effort to have placed in the platform the so-called "civil service plan."

George L. Cain of Lynn, president of the National League of Government Employees, is in charge of the movement. He is being assisted in having the matter properly brought before the resolution committee by Representative John W. Cogswell.

According to Mr. Cogswell the backers of the movement are specially desirous of securing a law that will allow an appeal by employees to some high tribunal. Under present circumstances, he said, such appeals cannot be made above the head of the employees department.

We favor a reorganization of the civil service with adequate compensation, commensurate with the class of work performed for all officers and employees; the enactment of an equitable retirement law for superannuated and disabled persons in the civil service; continuous service during good behavior and efficiency; an extension to all classes of civil service employees of the liability compensation act, and the right of direct petition to Congress by the employees for redress of grievances."

Sixty of the Roosevelt men from Massachusetts are criticizing what they call interference in the work of the Roosevelt half of the delegation by Matthew Hale and Arthur D. Hill. Particular criticism is directed at their action in sitting with the delegation on the floor and not leaving the direction of its affairs to Chairman Charles S. Baxter.

On Tuesday the Massachusetts delegation of 36 split even on the roll call Wednesday on the Watson motion to table a motion to refer to a special committee on credentials, the question involving the status of the contested delegates.

The Nation's Prayer

[By Robert Grosvenor Valentine, commissioner Indian affairs]

*A nation, young, deliberate and keen
Bulks huge against the sunset, her eyes
On the outgoing sun.*

*This night in prayer are met we who have
seen
How hateful in the dawn tomorrow
brings,
Millions on millions, we as one voice
sing,*

*Now lift our hymn to light
Our plea for truth, our country's might,
Lord God of all the worlds that be
Guide us to Thee
Help us to serve thy earth aright.*

*In those who sin amongst us
Teach us to see our sin;
By den and prison prove us
Ourselves corrupt within,
Until we as a nation
Cleanse youth, and honor age,
Meet man's first obligation
And manlike pay man's usage.*

*Then smilest, Lord, at children
Growing strong in errant quest;
It grieves thee, that, uncaring
Grown men are denied their best.
Smite thy statesmen with 'he a'ring,
That they meet all social need
Till law of labor, torch of wisdom
Lights each man's soul to his deed.*

*In pity, Lord, thou seest
Us careless wreck thy earth,
'Neath sunrise kill a forest,
Front sunset with our death
Of beauty; each man's striving,
Self-purposed, stains God's air.
Till nation-pulsed we light us
To strength the wild flowers bear.*

*By greed, and theft of power,
Killing of deed or thought
Eyes that shrink or lower
Are the nation's evils wrought.
Plan we work better done,
Too charged with God to hate
Where o'er for all and all for one
We build the social state.*

*Not yet the state of dreamers,
But eager millions see
That little politicians
Are murdering you and me,
That it's not a dreamer's fancy
That waste of children stop,
That houses to homes may blossom
On farm, in town, in shop.*

*Till want and waste appearing
Less often on the earth;
Find work in beauty rearing
Each birth on stronger birth,
And out of storm and sunshine
O'er happier strife for the whole,
Each one of the millions on millions
Discovers his different soul.*

*Till God of all the worlds that be
Guide us to thee,
Show us in part Thy plan!*

*That we
Millions of men, arising
May build a world state here, worthy
to share*

*The brotherhood thou slowly dost
prepare*

*And to this end appoint to serve us well
a man.*

Washington, D. C., June 16, 1912.

Senator Cummins in this role is not well known. It might be Governor Hadley, however.

Some of the men closest to former President Roosevelt were willing to admit today that the compromise candidate appeared to be taking definite form. They said that Colonel Roosevelt had made a mistake when he permitted his men to enter the formal convention work without first having "purged" the temporary roll.

They admitted that if a bolt is ordered the colonel will have only a fraction of the solid state delegations that have been fighting battles on the floor of the convention. George R. Scrugham, a Cincinnati promoter, who has been attempting to start a Hughes boom without the consent of the justice, was today trying to have both sides elect six men each to name three, with both Taft and Roosevelt eliminated, for the convention to pass upon. He claimed to have put the matter directly up to Colonel Roosevelt and said that the colonel seemed to regard the proposition as reasonable.

However, it was known that Governor Johnson of California and Governor Stubbs of Kansas, the Roosevelt field managers, positively refused to even consider any such proposition. The Taft leaders were in almost constant conference prior to the assembling of the convention. They were counting noses and trying to determine just where they stood. They had prepared two plans—one to circumvent a bolt if one should take place and the other to meet the convention if the majority of the delegates would stay in the convention work without first having "purged" the temporary roll.

"My advice," said the colonel, "is not to place further confidence and do not permit yourselves to be committed in any way, shape or fashion by any other association with these men as long as they keep control only by a majority composed in essential part of fraudulently seated delegates who have not the slightest title to represent the rank and file of the Republicans. I hope you will make this issue the first thing."

If the Roosevelt men should accept this advice as meaning that the issue would be joined with the vote of the member of the credentials committee from Arizona or Alabama, he being one of the members seated by the national committee, then the fireworks would have to start.

Mr. Heney was expected to demand that none of the members of the committee whose right to sit is questioned, be permitted to vote in the committee. That was the way he interpreted his instructions and if the demand were not met there would be no recourse left but to walk out a second time.

If this occurs nothing can prevent a fight on the floor of the convention this afternoon. If they decide to sit throughout and present a minority report the real fight will go over until the credentials committee reports. In either in-

SENATOR ROOT ACTS ON THREATS OF BOLT FROM ROOSEVELT MEN

CHICAGO—United States Senator Root, temporary chairman of the Republican national convention, announced before the Coliseum doors were opened today that any attempt on the part of the Roosevelt forces to organize a second convention on the floor of the Coliseum would be thwarted.

"We will have orderly procedure," declared Mr. Root. "Those who do not acquiesce in this ruling will be ejected from the hall by force if necessary, delegate or no delegate."

The Roosevelt men have an option on Orchestra hall here, in which they can hold a second convention if they so desire.

Kaleidoscopic changes and shifts of tactics by the Roosevelt managers Wednesday and Thursday night resulted in dissensions among the rank and file of the delegates today and in consequence there was a wide difference of opinion regarding what would be the outcome of the maneuvering. The militant element was admittedly restless under the delay. Governor Johnson of California who has been insisting from the start that he saw no use of "fighting with feathers" emphatically declared that so far as the California forces are concerned he intended now to "take a club."

New Convention Planned

Many of the Roosevelt followers expected Wednesday night that a new convention was to be organized in Orchestra hall today. They had been told that the colonel's managers had engaged the structure and that all arrangements had been completed for a mass meeting there, after which the Coliseum was to be stormed and Roosevelt nominated. But after Francis J. Heney of California, Maurice L. Galvin of Kansas, L. N. Mitchell of Pennsylvania, Jesse M. Libby of Maine, Edward C. Carrigan, Jr. of Maryland, H. T. Albert of Minnesota, H. E. Sackett of Nebraska, C. H. Cowles of North Carolina, John J. Sullivan of Ohio, A. D. Swift of Oregon, Daniel Norton of Oklahoma and S. X. Ray of South Dakota had withdrawn from the committee on credentials because they declared that an attempt had been made to gag them, they were directed to return today.

They will elect Governor Johnson chairman and will try to run a convention within a convention moving to the side of the hall if necessary, as it is admitted that they cannot hope to

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

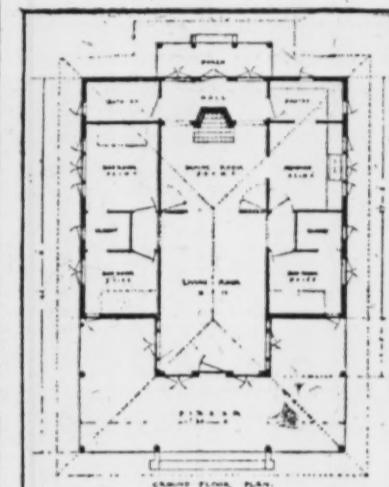
HOUSE OF THE BUNGALOW TYPE

Low cost but convenient structure



Inexpensive home, with a large living room and a dining room running through the center

SIMPLICITY and economy have been principally considered in the accompanying plan for a house, the design being by Robert Brown, a Boston architect. It is arranged to give kitchen, three bedrooms, bathroom and a liberal sized living room, one end of which can be arranged as a dining alcove by swinging outwards two screen doors, having a portiere between. Although this house is of the true bungalow type, that is, all rooms are on the ground floor, the space in the roof, over the living room, 12 feet wide by 28 feet long and seven feet high in the center, can be utilized for storage of trunks or as a work room or studio, access being gained by a step-ladder from the ground floor.



REDRAPING HALF-WORN GOWNS

Examples of what the ingenious dressmaker can do

IN redraping half-worn gowns it is wise to remember the possibilities of borders. The manufacturers have rendered aid in this respect by providing them in many widths, colors, and designs. When a floral border is not desired, and there are some women who think that it is rather too pictorial for their style, there are deep selvedges of satin or taffeta in brilliant colors; again, there are Persian borders in faded colors, and there are also broad and narrow stripes that are in keeping with the revived styles of the French revolution.

To get down to detail: Take a black satin gown that was trimmed with brittians and black tulle, with a touch of pale green satin; all these accessories had finished their service and were only ready for the scrap bag. They were ripped off, the material cleaned and pressed and then draped with a quaint overskirt that fell to deep points on each side, was folded over on itself in the back, and disappeared under the waist-line, and had its fronts crossed in the middle. This material was of black and white striped chiffon cloth, with a deep black selvedge of satin.

The two points at the side were weighted down with jet tassels—quite small ones that would not put the gown out of commission for afternoon wear. The blouse had a wide drapery over the left shoulder of the black and white striped cloth, with one revers running across back and front, made of the black satin border. The other half of the blouse was black satin from waist to bust, then black net over white chiffon from bust to shoulders.

The sleeves were of the black satin,

long and small, with a plaiting of the striped cloth in the seam from elbow to wrist and dropping over the hand. The edges of the sleeve were held together with small round jet buttons from elbow to wrist. There was a small V shaped yoke and high stock of white shadow lace.

The hat that was arranged to go with this gown was of black satin and net with a white paradise feather across the front.

Pink satin crepe that had done service all winter as an evening gown was ripped, cleaned, and finally draped with one of those artistic overskirts that run in diagonal folds from middle of back to middle of front.

This was made of white chiffon cloth with a floral design in pink roses and green leaves. There was also a pink satin border. The border had a wide bib of the floral fabric put on the front and back, edged with the border, and there was a yoke with a low rolling collar of Mechlin lace. The sleeves were of the satin crepe ending at the elbow with two frills of the floral fabric, one standing up, one down.

What has been done with these two gowns can be done with many others, and done at home with a small outlay of money, says a New York Times writer. They will then serve for all manner of social occasions through the summer, and when next winter arrives one will not be confronted with a row of dingy gowns hanging in the closet that have not rendered service for four months.

SUMMER DRESS ACCESSORIES

Pretty ornaments by French jewelers

THE French jewelers have produced for summer gowns some exceptionally pretty lockets—that last touch of delicacy to the dainty toilette. One lovely ornament is made of the most exquisite quality of French porcelain, and is painted by hand in a charming design of roses and vines. It is about the size of a quarter, very thin, and when worn on a delicate gold chain forms a most attractive little ornament.

The vanity box is to the woman of fashion one of the prime necessities, says Vogue. One of the prettiest of the newer models is made in the shape of a round enamel medallion about 2 inches in diameter, and hung from a silver gilt chain. It opens with silver gilt clasps such as are seen on the ordinary purse or shopping bag. These boxes are seen in many colors; red, dark blue, yellow, purple, lavender and pink are preferred.

Long pins made of black velvet, mounted on nickel backs, and edged with cut steel beads, are pretty and inexpensive accessories for jabots and thin summer gowns. These are replacing their more expensive forerunners, the velvet and rhinestone bowknot pins. They may be had in any shape and size and for almost any price. The smallest is a regulation double bowknot about an inch and a half long, but perhaps more effective is a large knot consisting of four loops of inch wide ribbon with two ends, easily three inches long, with heavily bordered borders.

One of the daintiest among the newer designs in enamelled buckles is executed in a characteristically French design of

wreaths of tiny pink and blue flowers on a white background. These buckles, enameled, as is all French work of this kind, on silver, are usually worn with a matching belt pin. These are about two and a half inches long, tapering ends mounted in heavy silver, and a center of hand painted porcelain instead of the enamel.

Practically the same decoration, or one giving at least the same effect, is painted on these pins.

Frenchwomen who demand the last novelty in accessories are using handkerchiefs marked with long, interlaced initials worked in contrasting but harmonious colors. They are of the sheerest linens, with hemstitched borders and the initials are usually worked in such colors as bluff, blue, green, deep red or deep blue.

Wrist bags hanging from cords are no longer the height of the mode. Instead the smartest of Parisiennes are carrying an affair which really should have a new name, since it is not a veritable "bag." This is carried by slipping the hand through a band at the back. There is one model of the envelope shaped case which has detachable cords finished at the ends with metal hooks like those on neck chains; these are easily detached from the rings on the case. These cases, though extremely flat, have an extraordinary number of inside pockets.

These new models of leather bags are usually in suede or seal. One in navy blue seal, about 6 by 2½ inches, has the upper flap edged by a narrow silver band composed of little oblong links. One now constantly seen knitted

TRIED RECIPES

CHOCOLATE BROWNIES
PUT one cup of sugar in a mixing bowl; beat in one fourth of a cup of melted butter; break in an egg and beat thoroughly, then add two squares of chocolate (melted over hot water), three fourths of a teaspoonful of vanilla, half a cup of flour, half a cup of walnut meats broken in pieces, in the order named. Spread the mixture evenly in tins about seven inches square lined with buttered paper. Bake about half an hour. Turn from the pan and at once remove the paper and cut into oblong pieces.

ANDALUSIAN SOUP
Put one quart of veal or chicken broth over the fire; when it boils sprinkle in two tablespoonfuls of any fine, quick-cooking tapioca, stir constantly two or three minutes, then cover and let cook over boiling water (double boiler) until the tapioca is transparent; add two or three cups of tomato puree and let cook 10 minutes longer; season as needed.

CONSONNIE RENAISSANCE
Press half a cup of cooked and drained spinach through a sieve; add a tablespoonful of melted butter, one tablespoonful of cream, two beaten eggs, one fourth teaspoonful of salt, and one fourth teaspoonful of pepper; mix thoroughly and turn into a small buttered mold. Let cook in the oven on several folds of paper surrounded with boiling water until firm. When cold cut in cubes. Cut a pared carrot and turnip in half inch cubes. Cook separately until tender. Drain. Serve the cubes of spinach-custard, turnip and carrot in one quart of consomme.

HALIBUT MOUSSELLE
Purchase enough halibut to secure one pound of flesh, free from trimmings, and bone. About one pound and a half of fish should be purchased. To the trimmings add half an onion, half a teaspoonful of sweet basil (dried) or two branches of the fresh herb, two branches of parsley and five or six slices of carrot, with cold water to cover, and let simmer for half an hour for stock. Scrape the pulp of the fish from the fibers; pound this in a bowl, then gradually a little at a time, beat into half a cup of butter, beaten to a cream, add meanwhile half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and half a teaspoonful of onion juice; then beat in three raw eggs, one at a time. Butter the mold thoroughly and sprinkle it with chopped parsley or chopped truffles; put the fish mixture into the mold by spoonfuls, shaking it down well, and making the top smooth. Set into a dish on several folds of paper or cloth, surrounded with boiling water and let cook in the oven until firm in the center. The water should not boil during the cooking. Serve, turn from the mold, with fish Bechamel sauce poured around it.—Montreal Star.

SHOULDER CLASPS
Purchase enough halibut to secure one pound of flesh, free from trimmings, and bone. About one pound and a half of fish should be purchased. To the trimmings add half an onion, half a teaspoonful of sweet basil (dried) or two branches of the fresh herb, two branches of parsley and five or six slices of carrot, with cold water to cover, and let simmer for half an hour for stock. Scrape the pulp of the fish from the fibers; pound this in a bowl, then gradually a little at a time, beat into half a cup of butter, beaten to a cream, add meanwhile half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and half a teaspoonful of onion juice; then beat in three raw eggs, one at a time. Butter the mold thoroughly and sprinkle it with chopped parsley or chopped truffles; put the fish mixture into the mold by spoonfuls, shaking it down well, and making the top smooth. Set into a dish on several folds of paper or cloth, surrounded with boiling water and let cook in the oven until firm in the center. The water should not boil during the cooking. Serve, turn from the mold, with fish Bechamel sauce poured around it.—Montreal Star.

PATCHING PAPER
When patching wall paper don't forget to preface operations by putting the new piece of paper in the sunshine to fade till it matches that on the wall, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Don't cut the patch a neat square, but tear it. The irregularity of its edges will make it less conspicuous.

SHOULDER CLASPS
Purchase enough halibut to secure one pound of flesh, free from trimmings, and bone. About one pound and a half of fish should be purchased. To the trimmings add half an onion, half a teaspoonful of sweet basil (dried) or two branches of the fresh herb, two branches of parsley and five or six slices of carrot, with cold water to cover, and let simmer for half an hour for stock. Scrape the pulp of the fish from the fibers; pound this in a bowl, then gradually a little at a time, beat into half a cup of butter, beaten to a cream, add meanwhile half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and half a teaspoonful of onion juice; then beat in three raw eggs, one at a time. Butter the mold thoroughly and sprinkle it with chopped parsley or chopped truffles; put the fish mixture into the mold by spoonfuls, shaking it down well, and making the top smooth. Set into a dish on several folds of paper or cloth, surrounded with boiling water and let cook in the oven until firm in the center. The water should not boil during the cooking. Serve, turn from the mold, with fish Bechamel sauce poured around it.—Montreal Star.

SHOULDER CLASPS
Purchase enough halibut to secure one pound of flesh, free from trimmings, and bone. About one pound and a half of fish should be purchased. To the trimmings add half an onion, half a teaspoonful of sweet basil (dried) or two branches of the fresh herb, two branches of parsley and five or six slices of carrot, with cold water to cover, and let simmer for half an hour for stock. Scrape the pulp of the fish from the fibers; pound this in a bowl, then gradually a little at a time, beat into half a cup of butter, beaten to a cream, add meanwhile half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and half a teaspoonful of onion juice; then beat in three raw eggs, one at a time. Butter the mold thoroughly and sprinkle it with chopped parsley or chopped truffles; put the fish mixture into the mold by spoonfuls, shaking it down well, and making the top smooth. Set into a dish on several folds of paper or cloth, surrounded with boiling water and let cook in the oven until firm in the center. The water should not boil during the cooking. Serve, turn from the mold, with fish Bechamel sauce poured around it.—Montreal Star.

PATCHING PAPER
When patching wall paper don't forget to preface operations by putting the new piece of paper in the sunshine to fade till it matches that on the wall, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Don't cut the patch a neat square, but tear it. The irregularity of its edges will make it less conspicuous.

SHOULDER CLASPS
Purchase enough halibut to secure one pound of flesh, free from trimmings, and bone. About one pound and a half of fish should be purchased. To the trimmings add half an onion, half a teaspoonful of sweet basil (dried) or two branches of the fresh herb, two branches of parsley and five or six slices of carrot, with cold water to cover, and let simmer for half an hour for stock. Scrape the pulp of the fish from the fibers; pound this in a bowl, then gradually a little at a time, beat into half a cup of butter, beaten to a cream, add meanwhile half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and half a teaspoonful of onion juice; then beat in three raw eggs, one at a time. Butter the mold thoroughly and sprinkle it with chopped parsley or chopped truffles; put the fish mixture into the mold by spoonfuls, shaking it down well, and making the top smooth. Set into a dish on several folds of paper or cloth, surrounded with boiling water and let cook in the oven until firm in the center. The water should not boil during the cooking. Serve, turn from the mold, with fish Bechamel sauce poured around it.—Montreal Star.

PATCHING PAPER
When patching wall paper don't forget to preface operations by putting the new piece of paper in the sunshine to fade till it matches that on the wall, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Don't cut the patch a neat square, but tear it. The irregularity of its edges will make it less conspicuous.

SHOULDER CLASPS
Purchase enough halibut to secure one pound of flesh, free from trimmings, and bone. About one pound and a half of fish should be purchased. To the trimmings add half an onion, half a teaspoonful of sweet basil (dried) or two branches of the fresh herb, two branches of parsley and five or six slices of carrot, with cold water to cover, and let simmer for half an hour for stock. Scrape the pulp of the fish from the fibers; pound this in a bowl, then gradually a little at a time, beat into half a cup of butter, beaten to a cream, add meanwhile half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and half a teaspoonful of onion juice; then beat in three raw eggs, one at a time. Butter the mold thoroughly and sprinkle it with chopped parsley or chopped truffles; put the fish mixture into the mold by spoonfuls, shaking it down well, and making the top smooth. Set into a dish on several folds of paper or cloth, surrounded with boiling water and let cook in the oven until firm in the center. The water should not boil during the cooking. Serve, turn from the mold, with fish Bechamel sauce poured around it.—Montreal Star.

PATCHING PAPER
When patching wall paper don't forget to preface operations by putting the new piece of paper in the sunshine to fade till it matches that on the wall, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Don't cut the patch a neat square, but tear it. The irregularity of its edges will make it less conspicuous.

SHOULDER CLASPS
Purchase enough halibut to secure one pound of flesh, free from trimmings, and bone. About one pound and a half of fish should be purchased. To the trimmings add half an onion, half a teaspoonful of sweet basil (dried) or two branches of the fresh herb, two branches of parsley and five or six slices of carrot, with cold water to cover, and let simmer for half an hour for stock. Scrape the pulp of the fish from the fibers; pound this in a bowl, then gradually a little at a time, beat into half a cup of butter, beaten to a cream, add meanwhile half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and half a teaspoonful of onion juice; then beat in three raw eggs, one at a time. Butter the mold thoroughly and sprinkle it with chopped parsley or chopped truffles; put the fish mixture into the mold by spoonfuls, shaking it down well, and making the top smooth. Set into a dish on several folds of paper or cloth, surrounded with boiling water and let cook in the oven until firm in the center. The water should not boil during the cooking. Serve, turn from the mold, with fish Bechamel sauce poured around it.—Montreal Star.

PATCHING PAPER
When patching wall paper don't forget to preface operations by putting the new piece of paper in the sunshine to fade till it matches that on the wall, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Don't cut the patch a neat square, but tear it. The irregularity of its edges will make it less conspicuous.

SHOULDER CLASPS
Purchase enough halibut to secure one pound of flesh, free from trimmings, and bone. About one pound and a half of fish should be purchased. To the trimmings add half an onion, half a teaspoonful of sweet basil (dried) or two branches of the fresh herb, two branches of parsley and five or six slices of carrot, with cold water to cover, and let simmer for half an hour for stock. Scrape the pulp of the fish from the fibers; pound this in a bowl, then gradually a little at a time, beat into half a cup of butter, beaten to a cream, add meanwhile half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and half a teaspoonful of onion juice; then beat in three raw eggs, one at a time. Butter the mold thoroughly and sprinkle it with chopped parsley or chopped truffles; put the fish mixture into the mold by spoonfuls, shaking it down well, and making the top smooth. Set into a dish on several folds of paper or cloth, surrounded with boiling water and let cook in the oven until firm in the center. The water should not boil during the cooking. Serve, turn from the mold, with fish Bechamel sauce poured around it.—Montreal Star.

PATCHING PAPER
When patching wall paper don't forget to preface operations by putting the new piece of paper in the sunshine to fade till it matches that on the wall, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Don't cut the patch a neat square, but tear it. The irregularity of its edges will make it less conspicuous.

SHOULDER CLASPS
Purchase enough halibut to secure one pound of flesh, free from trimmings, and bone. About one pound and a half of fish should be purchased. To the trimmings add half an onion, half a teaspoonful of sweet basil (dried) or two branches of the fresh herb, two branches of parsley and five or six slices of carrot, with cold water to cover, and let simmer for half an hour for stock. Scrape the pulp of the fish from the fibers; pound this in a bowl, then gradually a little at a time, beat into half a cup of butter, beaten to a cream, add meanwhile half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and half a teaspoonful of onion juice; then beat in three raw eggs, one at a time. Butter the mold thoroughly and sprinkle it with chopped parsley or chopped truffles; put the fish mixture into the mold by spoonfuls, shaking it down well, and making the top smooth. Set into a dish on several folds of paper or cloth, surrounded with boiling water and let cook in the oven until firm in the center. The water should not boil during the cooking. Serve, turn from the mold, with fish Bechamel sauce poured around it.—Montreal Star.

PATCHING PAPER
When patching wall paper don't forget to preface operations by putting the new piece of paper in the sunshine to fade till it matches that on the wall, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Don't cut the patch a neat square, but tear it. The irregularity of its edges will make it less conspicuous.

SHOULDER CLASPS
Purchase enough halibut to secure one pound of flesh, free from trimmings, and bone. About one pound and a half of fish should be purchased. To the trimmings add half an onion, half a teaspoonful of sweet basil (dried) or two branches of the fresh herb, two branches of parsley and five or six slices of carrot, with cold water to cover, and let simmer for half an hour for stock. Scrape the pulp of the fish from the fibers; pound this in a bowl, then gradually a little at a time, beat into half a cup of butter, beaten to a cream, add meanwhile half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and half a teaspoonful of onion juice; then beat in three raw eggs, one at a time. Butter the mold thoroughly and sprinkle it with chopped parsley or chopped truffles; put the fish mixture into the mold by spoonfuls, shaking it down well, and making the top smooth. Set into a dish on several folds of paper or cloth, surrounded with boiling water and let cook in the oven until firm in the center. The water should not boil during the cooking. Serve, turn from the mold, with fish Bechamel sauce poured around it.—Montreal Star.

PATCHING PAPER
When patching wall paper don't forget to preface operations by putting the new piece of paper in the sunshine to fade till it matches that on the wall, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Don't cut the patch a neat square, but tear it. The irregularity of its edges will make it less conspicuous.

SHOULDER CLASPS
Purchase enough halibut to secure one pound of flesh, free from trimmings, and bone. About one pound and a half of fish should be purchased. To the trimmings add half an onion, half a teaspoonful of sweet basil (dried) or two branches of the fresh herb, two branches of parsley and five or six slices of carrot, with cold water to cover, and let simmer for half an hour for stock. Scrape the pulp of the fish from the fibers; pound this in a bowl, then gradually a little at a time, beat into half a cup of butter, beaten to a cream, add meanwhile half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and half a teaspoonful of onion juice; then beat in three raw eggs, one at a time. Butter the mold thoroughly and sprinkle it with chopped parsley or chopped truffles; put the fish mixture into the mold by spoonfuls, shaking it down well, and making the top smooth. Set into a dish on several folds of paper or cloth, surrounded with boiling water and let cook in the oven until firm in the center. The water should not boil during the cooking. Serve, turn from the mold, with fish Bechamel sauce poured around it.—Montreal Star.

PATCHING PAPER
When patching wall paper don't forget to preface operations by putting the new piece of paper in the sunshine to fade till it matches that on the wall, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Don't cut the patch a neat square, but tear it. The irregularity of its edges will make it less conspicuous.

SHOULDER CLASPS
Purchase enough halibut to secure one pound of flesh, free from trimmings, and bone. About one pound and a half of fish should be purchased. To the trimmings add half an onion, half a teaspoonful of sweet basil (dried) or two branches of the fresh herb, two branches of parsley and five or six slices of carrot, with cold water to cover, and let simmer for half an hour for stock. Scrape the pulp of the fish from the fibers; pound this in a bowl, then gradually a little at a time, beat into half a cup of butter, beaten to a cream, add meanwhile half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and half a teaspoonful of onion juice; then beat in three raw eggs, one at a time. Butter the mold thoroughly and sprinkle it with chopped parsley or chopped truffles; put the fish mixture into the mold by spoonfuls, shaking it down well, and making the top smooth. Set into a dish on several folds of paper or cloth, surrounded with boiling water and let cook in the oven until firm in the center. The water should not boil during the cooking. Serve, turn from the mold, with fish Bechamel sauce poured around it.—Montreal Star.

PATCHING PAPER
When patching wall paper don't forget to preface operations by putting the new piece of paper in the sunshine to fade till it matches that on the wall, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Don't cut the patch a neat

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

For too long in America we have been laboring under the misapprehension that length from the tee is the sumnum bonum of golf and it is only recently that we have begun to realize how deadly a beautiful short game makes a player. After all, it is neither one nor the other which is the ideal, but the consistency which marks the champion. For fear that in the usual way of human nature, the pendulum might swing too far to the other extreme, Henry Hughes tells us in the World of Golf that to play golf successfully it is essential that one should be proficient with the wooden clubs. Straightness and length have to be obtained in order to admit of the clubs that have subsequently to be used being suited to the design and character of the hole. A short driver labors under the disadvantage of having to use the clubs through the green which are not in keeping with the way the hole was intended to be played. Most people find the wooden clubs the most difficult to master, and, in consequence, fall materially to improve in their play, or, when at all, to very slow stages indeed.

There are other important parts of the game that have to be surmounted, but it is not sufficient to be able to play your iron clubs and putt well also, if one or two strokes more than the allotted number are continually being taken to reach the putting green. Long and straight work with the wooden clubs is the sound foundation on which a good game is built up, and by being able to use these clubs

it is given to some players to understand long driving, but they are generally found to be those who are not capable of such work. If the big hitter keeps comparatively straight he has an immense advantage over his weaker opponent, who is always playing the odd, and has farther to go to reach the coveted putting green. Correct wooden club play is certainly difficult to acquire, and most players will not give it the attention it demands; as a rule, the golfer prefers to join in a friendly match rather than give up his time to practise. Without a considerable amount of practise and careful thought to the details of wooden club play no one can expect to become proficient in the use of these clubs.

COLLEGE GRADUATES GET NORMAL SCHOOL DIPLOMAS



Boston Normal School graduating class made up of college alumni who are to become teachers

Graduation exercises were held at the Boston Normal School this morning. Among those receiving diplomas are the members of a class of young men who have taken what is known as the course for college graduates. They are graduates of Harvard University, Boston Uni-

versity and Boston College and have been at the Normal School to complete the education that will fit them to become masters in the Boston public schools. Entering the service, they will be placed in teaching positions, from which they hope to be promoted to principal or masterships.

COURT FAILS TO FIND ANY LAW FOR GOAT CASE

NEW YORK—Seven goat owners appeared in the Morrison court on Wednesday because of complaints. Mrs. Anna Ohlsson described how goats took possession of her front stoop one morning and prevented her from getting into her house, when she had returned from market. The goats had eaten her flowers and vegetables.

Mrs. Ohlsson's neighbors sympathized with her, and said they were having the same kind of trouble with the goats.

Summons were served on six women and one man. Mrs. Mary Anemone said she had a license for her goat, but the goat had eaten it. Magistrate Breen told her to get a new license.

Along with her license to keep a goat, Mrs. Tony Presite presented a certificate stating that she ought to use goat's milk. Magistrate Breen, who has two goats himself, said he could not find anything in the law books to cover the offense of goat vagrancy, but warned the owners to do what they could to keep the goats at home or make them behave.

HOTELS REPORT RECORD CROWDS

CHICAGO—The hotels are making the greatest profits since the world's fair out of the convention crowds. All records for attendance at the Michigan avenue hoteliers were broken today. Last night the biggest crowd that ever packed the lobbies of the Congress moved through the corridors. Manager Burke today estimated that the hotel entertained 3500 persons.

The Chicago Waiters Union is seeing to it that the "union" restaurants employ enough extra hands to save the regular waiters—but as a rule the men want the extra duty and service to the crowds expecting—and getting—extra emoluments.

NEW COLLEGE BUILDING STARTED

CUTHBERT, Ga.—Work has commenced on one of the three new four-story brick buildings to be erected on the campus of Andrew Female College, under their forward movement project. The new building will be of brick, four stories high, and located between Science hall and the main building of the college. It will be well equipped for all necessary purposes and uses of the college.

LEVI L. TOWER PASSES AWAY

Levi L. Tower, well known in the stationery trade, passed away at his home, 78 Newtonville avenue, Newton, yesterday.

Classified

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTEL SEVILLE

MADISON AVENUE AND 29TH STREET, NEW YORK
Adjacent to the principal shops and theatres—but JUST away from ALL the noise. A very desirable, quiet family hotel with all modern conveniences at moderate prices.

PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE TO LADIES AND FAMILIES

TRANSIENT RATES

Single Rooms (with use of bath), \$1.50 per day, Room and Private Bath, \$2.50 per day upwards.
Double Room and Bath (two persons), \$3.00 to \$6.00 per day.
Any size suite at proportionate rates.

DAINTY RESTAURANT AND CAFE, EDWARD PURCHASE, Manager. Map of New York and hotel booklet upon application.

CONVENTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE STRIKES OUT PROPERTY BASIS

CONCORD, N. H.—Favorable action was taken Wednesday by the New Hampshire constitutional convention on the proposition to increase the size of the Senate and to make population instead of wealth the basis of representation. Another proposition acted on favorably is that to increase the power of police court justices.

The initiative and referendum were again rejected, and other propositions defeated were the following: To make county officers appointive instead of elective; to regulate salaries and dividends paid by corporations; and for betterment laws.

Propositions relative to the House of Representatives and to woman suffrage remain to be acted on. Adjournment will probably be reached by Saturday noon at the latest.

The woman's suffrage question when submitted to the voters by the constitutional conventions of 1902 was defeated. The mayors of six of the largest cities, the state grange, the W. C. T. U., the A. F. L., the German Voters Association, and the Men's Non-Partisan Equal Suffrage league are now all working for it.

The convention has adopted a proposition to adopt the Massachusetts system of district representation, only about one fourth of the convention supporting it.

The present system allows one representative for every town of 600 or more population, but for each subsequent representative an additional population of 1200 is required. As all but about 50 towns have at least 600, and few 1800, the towns are heavily represented, while the cities are partially disfranchised. As the cities are partially disfranchised, while the cities are partially disfranchised.

Leaders in the convention are James O. Lyford and Raymond B. Stevens. Mr. Stevens leads the radicals. When arguing for removing the word "proportional" from the constitution so as to leave "reasonable" as the only check on the Legislature in imposing taxes, he pointed out that his amendment, though denounced as "revolutionary," is simply what such states as Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New York have. But the convention overwhelmingly defeated his proposition.

Judge Mitchell of the superior court and former counsel for the B. & M.; Edwin F. Jones, counsel for the Amoskeag Company, and W. F. Whitaker are among the leading figures. Mr. Jones is president of the convention.

FOUR WOMEN HIGH IN CLASS AT WESLEYAN

MIDDLETON, Conn.—The eighty-first annual commencement of Wesleyan University was held Wednesday when 67 students were awarded degrees. Of that number four were women, all of whom took high standing in the class, and who constituted the last of the women students at the university.

It was announced that the \$1,000.00 endowment fund for the university was still \$57,000 short; but that the time limit is not until the close of next week.

The officials expect to raise the amount by that time.

Honorary degrees included that of doctor of laws, conferred on the Rev. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, and Simeon E. Baldwin, member of the Yale law school faculty and Governor of Connecticut.

The Rich prize of \$25 for the best oration composed and delivered by a member of the senior class was awarded to Andrew R. Robertson of Springfield, Mass.

CONTRACTS MADE FOR MOVING COAL

CLEVELAND, O.—Recently 600,000 tons of hard coal have been placed under freight contracts by a leading shipper. Of this more than half is for Lake Michigan ports and will bring 35 and 40 cents according to the speed of the docks. The Lake Superior coal will be transported at 30 cents.

Coal for Lake Michigan ports last year was carried at 30 cents and some at 35 cents, so the latest contract means an increase over last year for some of the business. The largest ships will not be used to haul the coal just covered.

C. K. HAMILTON TO FLY

Charles K. Hamilton, the New Britain (Conn.) aviator, who was the first to fly from New York to Philadelphia and back, notified A. P. Willard today that he would be on hand to take part in the third annual Boston aviation meet,

which opens at Harvard field, Squantum, on June 29.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

ROYAL VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The program has been decided upon for the command performance to be given before the King and Queen at the Palace theater. Among the artists engaged are: Wilkie Bard, comic singer; G. H. Chirgwin, the "White-eyed Kiffr"; Cinquevali, juggler; Barkay Gammon, humorist at the piano; David Devant, conjurer; Cecilia Loftus, mimic; Harry Lauder, Scotch comedian; Arthur Prince, ventriloquist; Anna Pavlova, the Russian dancer; Little Tich, comedian.

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONS

LEWIS J. BIRD CO. Auctioneers and Appraisers, 32 Bromfield Street, Boston.

POSITIVE AUCTION SALE

OF

Choice

BUILDING LOTS

AT WABAN

Sale under license of Middlesex Probate Court, Boston, June 21, 1912.
By Horace G. Pender, administrator, SATURDAY, June 22, 1912, on the premises at 3:30 P. M.

There are two parcels in this property: West 419 feet plan of River Terrace on Ridge Road, containing 15,297 feet, and part of lot 518 on same plan containing 2464 feet, both of these to be sold together as one parcel of 17,761 feet. The property lies on the south side of Ridge Road, containing about 23,169 feet, frontage of about 220 feet on Ridge Road, 133 feet deep. Ridge Road is a beautiful location, high ground, with trees sloping to the West; fine view of Charles River Valley, restricted neighborhood, and one-half mile from Waban. Good chance to secure a breathing place at your own price. Take train for Waban at 1:22: 2:10, 2:37. Further particulars of the Auctioneer or of HORACE G. PENDER, Admin., 209 Washington St.

CAMPS

CAMP FOR WOMEN

East Wolfeboro, New Hampshire

New camp life in tents or cabin with comfortable surroundings. Building, boating, study. First-class service. Sixth season. Illus. booklet. Mrs. B. S. Field.

REAL ESTATE—CANADA

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

Why farm on high priced, worn out lands when the richest virgin soil is waiting? In the Canadian Pacific, the great Prairie Provinces of Western Canada? The first prize of \$1000 for the best wheat in the West is awarded to the Western Canadian farmer at the National Wheat Show. Any one can own land in Western Canada. Go where you can, you will earn a farm and live well. Land for sale at most LAND FROM \$10 TO \$30 AN ACRE—TEN YEARS IN WHICH TO PAY. Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers a good deal of land, mostly irrigated land along its lines at low figures, and on long terms of payment—lands adapted to grain growing, to poultry raising, dairying, fruit growing, to pasture, to pasture, hog, sheep and horse raising. Ask for free books today on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. A postal card or airmail will bring you the information you want. Write and investigate today. B. THORNTON, Colonization Commissioner.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, Colonization Dept., 312 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale—Town lots in all growing towns.

REAL ESTATE

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND SPACIOUS BARN WITH 12 ACRES FARMING, ORCHARD AND TIMBER IN SOMERS, CONN.

Why not buy a fine home in the country? This is a fine opportunity to buy a home in the country. The house is a large, comfortable residence, with a large barn, a fine orchard, and a spacious lawn.

For sale—Large, comfortable residence, with a large barn, a fine orchard, and a spacious lawn.

SUMMER COTTAGES

PT. CONNETT, Mattapoisett, Mass.—Furnished summer houses, boat house, garage; refined neighborhood; excellent drinking water. \$70 per month. D. C. RICHARDSON, Mansfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON ST., 851

A SUITE OF ROOMS suitable for family or six gentlemen; every convenience; will let singly or en suite.

ROOMS

BRIGHT, airy rooms on Commonwealth ave., Allston, 20 minutes from Park st.; breakfast. Tel. Brighton 590.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 76—Desirable rooms, permanent or to tourists, at summer rates. Tel. B. B. 5274-R.

TO LET—Four rooms furnished for housekeeping, for the summer, 2 plazas, 1 room, 1 bathroom, American neighborhood. Call or write. Tel. 222-1100. For one week, 79 Elm st., North Woburn, Mass.

WINTHROP CENTRE—Pleasant rooms to let with board to married couple, or singly. MRS. LILLIE E. EVERBECK, 19 Winthrop.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—An old mahogany bookcase and an old bureaut. Address MRS. M. E. STEAD, 57 Simpson ave., Montgomery, Ala.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

LARGE TRACTS OF FARM LANDS tributary to fast-growing Los Angeles and vicinity constitute exceptionally attractive investments and should be purchased at once. For particulars address WRIGHT, KINGSLY & CO., Pasadena, Calif.

REAL ESTATE—WISCONSIN

FOR SALE—House of two apartments; beautiful location opp. University Grounds; ideal spot for boarding house. Address P. J. NEICAL, 429 Park st., Madison, Wis.

FINANCIAL

WANTED—\$60,000 additional capital in established manufacturing business making Good Roads Improvement Implements. One or two men who can interest themselves in the business can get good positions. Want men who know honest effort in legitimate business, not fast. Have strong connections in United States and Canada. Best of references. Plant located in central New York. Address J. F. ROMIG, 70 Harper st., Rochester, N. Y.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

E. 54TH ST., 1418—Large, cool front room in modern detached house, with large lawn, bath and toilet; one mile from Kennett Square, Pa., on route line, opposite Bayard Taylor's home. Misses W. C. Williams, Kenneth Square, Spotswood, Chester Co., Pa.

SUMMER BOARD—PENNSYLVANIA

Large, comfortable house to board during July and August, 2 in the rear; large house, lawn, bath and toilet; one mile from Kennett Square, Pa., on route line, opposite Bayard Taylor's home. Misses W. C. Williams, Kenneth Square, Spotswood, Chester Co., Pa.

TRUE SCULPTURE IS FREE OF DUTY

WASHINGTON—Only true sculpture can come into the United States free of duty, according to a decision by the customs court recently, drawing a line between the ornamental and sculptor.

The court held that an elaborately carved marble mantel, decorated with artistic pillars and figures, was not sculpture, but a specimen of architectural art dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem.

"The ornamental in stone," the court declared, "imitates that which he actually sees and his work goes no further than to please the eye. The sculptor reproduces that which is pictured by his imagination and his reproduction appeals, not only to the eye, but to the emotions as well."

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

ROYAL VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

Stocks Erratic, Closing Near the Best Prices

**AFTER UNSTEADY
OPENING STOCKS
HAVE GOOD RISE**

New York Market Begins to Show Strength When Bolt Is Assured in Republican Convention Today

LONDON IS SPOTTY

Price trend of New York securities during the early sales today was unsteady. The range was small and trading light. Opening quotations were around last night's closing or a little below. During the first half hour the tone weakened and with the exception of a few stocks, including Interborough preferred and American Can losses ranged from a good fraction to a point or more.

The sentiment among traders in New York is somewhat mixed. There are many professional traders who are bearish on general principles. Others are so because they think there is nothing to warrant higher prices now. But liquidation thus far has been unimportant.

Butte & Superior was a distinctly weak feature of the Boston market during the early sales today. Price changes for other securities were small. Superior Copper became quite strong at the end of the first half hour.

Toward midday stocks generally recovered. Reading, after opening up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 166%, declined to 165% and then advanced more than a point. Lehigh Valley opened off a point at 171% and rose to 174 before midday. Steel opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 69% and declined to 68% before rallying.

United States Rubber opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 64% and advanced more than a point further before midday. National Biscuit opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 156% and advanced more than 2 points further. American Can opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 34% and advanced a point further. At midday the tone was fairly strong.

On the local exchange Butte & Superior opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 49, dropped to 47% and then recovered the loss. Superior Copper opened unchanged at 40% and went to 44 before shading off. Almack sold ex-dividend of \$5 at the opening at 365, compared with 360, last night's closing price. There was considerable trading in U. S. Smelting. It opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 41%, advanced to 42% and then sold well below 41. Mohawk opened unchanged at 67% and advanced to 69.

It was a coincidence that, with the assurance that Colonel Roosevelt would bolt the Republican national convention this afternoon, stocks began to rise. At the beginning of the last hour the New York market was strong. Good gains were made by the railroads particularly. On the local exchange further gains were made by leading active stocks.

LONDON—At the late official session of the House the markets were irregular. Consols closed half higher. The official buying for the government was supplemented by purchases for banking interests inspired by the approach of the period when half yearly balance sheets are made up. Home rails were harder in spots.

American issues and Canadian Pacific reacted on advices from your side, but ended above lowest points. Diamond shares had a good tone on a reported further rise in the price of the stones. The rest of the list was steady.

Rio Tinto up $\frac{1}{4}$ net at 82%. Continental bourses were irregular.

LIQUIDATING GRAIN OPTIONS
CHICAGO—This week's liquidating sales of July delivery grains were general and declines cleared the atmosphere in all pits considerably. A somewhat better shipping call developed in corn, while much speculative weakness has been eliminated. Liquidation is still on.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 31% up $\frac{1}{4}$; Mexican dollars 48c. LONDON—Bar silver 28% up $\frac{1}{4}$.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND PORTLAND, ME.—Fair tonight and Friday; slightly cloudy Saturday; moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England:—Unsettled this afternoon; fair tonight and Friday.

Light scattered showers have occurred during the last few hours from Illinois eastward to New Jersey and New York, Texas and Oklahoma. Disturbance center over the lake region is producing warm and wet weather in northern states. There are no well defined storms here this morning east of the Rocky mountains. The temperature is rising slowly in the central and eastern sections.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a.m. 70° Portland, Me.
Average 68°
Temperature yesterday, 64%.

IN OTHER CITIES

NEW YORK—Portland, Me.
66
Buston 68
Nantucket 68
Washington 68
Philadelphia 68
Jacksonville 68
San Francisco 72
St. Louis 68

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chal 1st pf...	2	2	2	2
Ameralloyed...	86%	87%	85%	87%
Am Ag Chem...	11%	11%	11%	11%
Am Ag Chem pf...	100%	100%	100%	100%
Am Beet Sugar...	74	75	72	75
Am Beet Sugar pf...	101%	101%	101%	101%
Am Can...	35%	38%	35%	37%
Am Can pf...	116%	118%	116%	118%
Am Car Foundry...	60	59	59	59
Am Car Foundry pf...	118%	118%	118%	118%
Am Cities...	33%	33%	33%	33%
Am Cities pf...	83	83	83	83
Am Ire...	25%	27%	25%	27%
Am Lined Oil...	14%	14%	14%	14%
Am Loco...	42%	42%	42%	42%
Am Smelting...	64%	66	64	66
Am Smelting pf...	107%	107%	107%	107%
Am Steel...	88	88	88	88
Am Sugar...	130	130	130	137%
Am Writing Pf...	36%	36%	36%	36%
Anaconda...	44%	45	44%	45
Atchison 1st pf...	107%	107%	107%	107%
At Coast Line...	138	138	138	138
Balt & Ohio...	108	108	108	108%
Balt & Ohio pf...	87%	87%	87%	87%
Beth Steel...	36%	37%	35%	37
B. T. T...	88	88	87	88%
Ca Pacific...	265	265	264	265
Central Leather...	25%	25%	25%	25%
Ches & Ohio...	77%	78%	77%	78%
Chi & Gt West...	17%	17%	17%	17%
Chi & Gt West pf...	33%	33%	33%	33%
Chi & N.West...	135%	136%	135%	136%
China...	34%	35%	34%	35%
Cit Fuel...	30%	31%	30%	31%
Cit Southern...	39	39	38	38%
Co Gas...	140%	141%	140%	140%
Com Products...	15%	15%	15	15
Com Products pf...	82%	82%	82%	82%
Denver...	19%	19%	19%	19%
Denver pf...	35%	35%	35%	35%
Erle 1st pf...	34%	34%	34%	34%
Erle 2d pf...	52%	52	52%	52%
Erle 2d pf...	42	42	42	42
Gen Electric...	170%	171	170%	170%
Gen Motor Co pf...	74%	74	74%	74%
Goldfield Con...	4%	4%	4%	4%
Gt Nor pf...	133%	134	133	134
Gt Nor pf...	40%	41	40%	41%
Guggenheim Ex Co...	60%	60%	61%	60%
Harvester...	120	120	119%	119%
Inspiration...	19%	19%	19%	19%
Int Central...	127%	127%	127%	127%
Inter-Met pf...	20%	20	20%	20%
Int Marine...	18%	18%	18	18
Int Paper...	16%	16%	16	16'
Kan City Co pf...	60	60	60	60
Kan & Tex...	27%	27%	27%	27%
Laclede Gas...	105%	106	105%	107
Lehigh Valley...	171%	171%	171%	171%
L. & N...	157%	158%	157%	158%
Mackay Cos pf...	69%	69	69%	69%
Marl Compan...	79%	79	79%	79%
Manhattan...	134	134	134	134%
Mess Petroleum Co...	68%	68	68%	68%
Miami...	28%	28	28%	28%
M. S. P. & S. M...	141%	142	141%	142%
Missouri Pacific...	37	37	37	37%
Nat Biscuit...	15%	15%	15%	15%
Nat'l Nat'l...	57%	58	57%	58%
Nevada Cens Ccp...	22%	22	22%	22%
N. Y. Central...	11%	11%	11%	11%
North American...	82%	82	82%	82%
Northern Central...	11%	12	11	12
Norfolk & Western...	11%	11%	11%	11%
Ontario & Western...	24%	24	24%	24%
Pacific T & T...	49%	50	49%	50
People Gas...	113%	114	113	114
Pennsylvania...	123%	123	123%	123%
Philadelphia Co...	104%	105	104%	105
Pittsburgh Coal...	21%	21%	21%	21%
Pitts Corp pf...	91%	90	91%	91%
Pitts C & S. L...	108%	108	108%	108%
Pitts Steel Co...	35%	35	35%	35%
Pullman...	10%	10	10	10
QuickSilver Min...	6%	6	6%	6%
QuickSilver Min. pf...	12	11	12	12
Rey Steel Spring of...	100	100	100	100
Ray Cons Copper...	21%	21	21%	21%
Rock Island...	24%	25	24%	25%
Rock Island pf...	50%	51	50%	51%
Seaboard A. L...	25%	25	25%	25%
Seaford A. L. pf...	55	54	54	54%
Sewer Backw...	189%	190	189%	190
Sloss-Shef S & I...	54%	54	54%	54%
Southern Pacific...	109%	109	109	109
Southwestern...	28%	28	28	28%
St L. Southwestern...	52%	52	52	52%
St. L. Southwestern pf...	61	61	61	61%
Tennessee Cooper...	45%	45	45%	45%
Texas Company...	115%	116	115%	116
Third Avenue...	38%	39	38	39%
Toledo Rys & Lt...	6%	6	6%	6%
Twin City Bus Tr...	107%	108	107%	108%
Univ Wood Typewriter...	10%	10%	10%	10%
Union Pacific...	50	50	50	50
U. S. C. & I. P. pf...	59	59	59	59%
U. S. Rubber...	73%	74	73%	74%
U. S. Rubber 1st pf...	111%	111	111	111%
U. S. Rubber 2nd pf...	82	82	82	82%
U. S. Steel...	69%	70%	68%	70%
Utah Copper...	64%	64	64%	64%
Va-Caro Chemical...	48%	48	48%	48%
Walsh...	4%	4%	4%	4%
Walsh pf...	13%	13%	13%	13%
Wheeling & E...	7	7	7	7
W & L. E. 1st pf...	21%	21%	21%	21%

FLOUR TRADE AND NEW WHEAT CROP

NEW YORK—New crop wheat now coming to market promises to require on the part of the flour mills a measure of price adjustment which depends largely on the threshing outcome. Kansas City reports that local mills are neither encouraging dealers to stock up on the old basis, nor are they disposed to make deferred contracts on prevailing estimates of new wheat values.

Contracts for July and August delivery are said to be making on the basis of 82 cents for wheat, condition, however, on the maintenance of feedstuff prices. Many regard this basis as too low. Shortage in the central soft wheat states east of the Mississippi will make some difference in prices of wheat in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas, in which four states 41,000,000 bushels more will be grown than 1911.

Contrary to earlier indications, harvest will not be late this year in these states.

Southern Kansas and southern Missouri were cutting at the end of last week.

Primary markets expect early sales, as farmers are in need of money to meet obligations.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

MUCH LAND OPENED IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—As evidencing the determination of the government to overtake the great demand for land and also to provide areas for newcomers to select from, there are now open for selection in various parts of the state in suitably-sized blocks, lands comprising in all 291,701 acres; and in addition, those in course of survey, or about to be surveyed, aggregate 1,293,000 acres. These latter will be available as soon as surveys are complete, at intervals from two months to 16 months hence.

The lands now open and those about to be made available vary in quality from good repurchased agricultural land to less valuable areas, of which a large proportion is arable and will when cleared at a cost of about £1 per acre, grow good crops of wheat. Areas sufficient to enable a settler to make a comfortable living for himself and family may be taken up on agreement to purchase, at prices from about 5s. per acre to about £6 per acre, according to quality. The purchase money is to be paid within 30 years in equal half-yearly instalments, or in the case of repurchased lands within 35 years, the first 10 payments being interest only.

NEW FRENCH LINE TO RUN STEAMERS TO BRAZIL PORTS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—A new French steamship line, known as the Compagnie de Navigation Sud-Atlantique, will commence in October a passenger service from Bordeaux to Brazil and the River Plate. Two 12,000-ton steamers have been ordered; these, however, are not likely to be ready for service for another 18 months.

Being unable to build its own boats in the time at its disposal, the company has therefore purchased various vessels from French, British and German steamship lines. From the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique it has purchased the steamers La Bretagne and La Gascogne, both built in 1886. It has also secured the Ormuz, the oldest of the Orient line vessels, which was built in 1886; the Bibby liner Staffordshire, built in 1894, and the Union Castle liners Avondale Castle and Tintagel Castle, built respectively in 1896 and 1897.

Its fleet is completed by the German steamship Kaiser Friederich, built in 1897. This vessel, which is the largest of the new purchases, is of 12,000 tons, the remaining vessels being between 5000 and 7000 tons.

NEW AVIARIES ARE COMPLETED AT LONDON ZOO

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The aviaries at the zoo, which of late years have become one of the most attractive features of the gardens, have been reconstructed and remodeled under the direction of Seth Smith, the curator of birds. The summer aviaries are situated between the ape and monkey houses and consist of enclosures with roofs of wire netting forming the outer boundary.

This arrangement is to prevent cats from walking over the top of the aviaries and frightening the birds. The new aviaries are specially constructed for the nesting of rare birds, the back part of the enclosures being overgrown with shrubs and grass. In each division of the aviaries there are small pools where the birds can drink and take their baths.

The swine have also been given new homes. Each home has a concrete yard with a sleeping place, and the yards open into a large space covered with grass and with a pond for bathing. In these enclosures are to be seen the common wild swine of Europe, the African warthog and river hog and the South American peccary.

NEW PAYMASTER GENERAL HAS BEEN APPROVED BY KING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Lord Strachie to be paymaster general in the place of Lord Ashby St. Ledger. It is pointed out that the resignation is but a process of rearrangement of duties in the House of Lords. Hitherto Lord Ashby St. Ledger has replied both for the home office and the Irish office, but under the new arrangement the former office will be represented by Lord Strachie, and the Irish office will continue to be represented by Lord Ashby St. Ledger, who will sit on the government front bench and continue to help Lord Crewe in all matters relating to Ireland.

MOTOR FIRE ENGINE LESSENS STATIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—As a result of the gradual conversion of horse drawn fire brigades into motor drawn ones and the consequent increase of speed with which they can go from one point to another, a decrease in the number of fire stations is ensuing. In connection with this the London county council find that the proposed sub stations at Brixton Hill, North End, Fulham and Roehampton will not be required.

The result was that the Arabs were soon driven away from the water works and the bluejackets and troops were re-embarked, a detachment of the Rajputs being left behind to strengthen the consular guard. The affair was, in fact, over almost as soon as it began.

MELBOURNE SEEKS NIGHT TRAINS



(Reproduced by permission of the Government Immigration and Tourist Bureau)

Collins street in Melbourne, one of the few large business centers and capitals of states where the train service is entirely suspended at night

REPORT REFUTED OF DECREASE IN BRITISH SEAMEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Mr. Buxton, president of the Board of Trade, was able to give some interesting and encouraging particulars with regard to the percentage of British seamen on British vessels, to a deputation which waited on him recently from the Marine Society.

There was an impression abroad, he said, that a decrease had taken place of late years in the number of British seamen carried by British ships. As a matter of fact, a few years ago a distinct increase was taking place, and the proportion of British sailors to foreigners was diminishing.

Then came the merchant shipping act of 1906, which was intended as far as possible to meet that difficulty. That it had done so to some extent the figures in his possession would seem to show. Thus while in 1905 68.5 per cent of the sailors in British ships were British as compared with 15.1 per cent who were foreigners, in 1910, the latest year for which they had returns, the percentage of British sailors had risen to 72.9 per cent and that of foreign had fallen to 11.2 per cent.

MORE SUNSHINE SOUGHT IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Although there has been of recent years a great improvement in the general atmosphere of London, especially as regards the absence of smoke, there is much still to be done, and great scope for the energies of the Coal Smoke Abatement Society.

The mayor of Holborn is keenly interested in the subject, and with the object of assisting the society in its work, he has written to all the rate payers in the borough, urging upon them "the desirability of cultivating a sense of public spirit in reducing the amount of coal smoke." He has forwarded also a pamphlet entitled "More Sunshine for London," which has been issued by the Coal Smoke Abatement Society.

The improvement above referred to is due mainly to the use of smokeless fuel, and it is interesting to note from statistics published that during the years 1885 to 1890 the foggy days during the winter averaged 31, whilst during the last five years they had fallen to 17.

NEW PAYMASTER GENERAL HAS BEEN APPROVED BY KING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Lord Strachie to be paymaster general in the place of Lord Ashby St. Ledger. It is pointed out that the resignation is but a process of rearrangement of duties in the House of Lords. Hitherto Lord Ashby St. Ledger has replied both for the home office and the Irish office, but under the new arrangement the former office will be represented by Lord Strachie, and the Irish office will continue to be represented by Lord Ashby St. Ledger, who will sit on the government front bench and continue to help Lord Crewe in all matters relating to Ireland.

MOTOR FIRE ENGINE LESSENS STATIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—As a result of the gradual conversion of horse drawn fire brigades into motor drawn ones and the consequent increase of speed with which they can go from one point to another, a decrease in the number of fire stations is ensuing. In connection with this the London county council find that the proposed sub stations at Brixton Hill, North End, Fulham and Roehampton will not be required.

PHONETIC METHOD OF READING TAUGHT TO MUHAMMADANS

M. Gasprinsky, editor of the Oldest Tartar Newspaper in Russia, introduces More Modern System of Learning

SCHOOL IN BOMBAY

(Special to the Monitor)

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—A recent issue of the Egyptian Gazette contains an interesting account of the efforts which have been made by M. Gasprinsky, the editor of the oldest Tartar newspaper in Russia, to introduce among Muhammadans the phonetic system of teaching children to read and write. By the new method children, instead of being taught to read by spelling out the names of the letters of the Arabic alphabet, the system used by Muhammadans generally, are taught at once to associate letters with sounds and to form them into syllables. In this way the average child can learn to read intelligently in 40 days, whereas under the old system six months or a year were required, and even then the result left much to be desired.

In the Crimea, in fact, the muftials who have adopted the new system have found themselves compelled to fill in the time gained by giving instruction in other subjects.

The system introduced by M. Gasprinsky has already been adopted at the normal school for teachers which was established at Constantinople after the deposition of Abdul Hamid, and the teachers who are now being trained there will gradually introduce it into the elementary schools all over the country.

So valuable does M. Gasprinsky feel his system to be that during the past winter he paid a visit to Bombay and established a school in that city. Here, in addition to 50 or 60 children, three teachers are engaged in learning the system. M. Gasprinsky was fortunate in finding in Bombay a Muhammadan who knew Turkish, and he took advantage of this gentleman's knowledge by getting him to translate his lesson book from Turkish into Urdu and then to publish it.

Immediately after the opening of the school M. Gasprinsky left India, convinced that the benefits of his system would so rapidly become apparent that it would be eagerly adopted by Indian Muhammadans generally. He seems to have been impressed by what he saw of British administration in India. "The only thing absolutely forbidden," he is reported to have said, "is rebellion. In every other respect the people seem to me to be entirely free."

FRANCE HONORS EMIL SAUER

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The Legion of Honor has been conferred by the French government on Emil Sauer. This is the first time that such an honor has been bestowed upon a German pianist. Liszt, Rubinstein, and Paderewski are among the musicians who have been recipients of the honor.

INDIAN BOY IS MATHEMATICIAN

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRAS, India—An Indian boy, about eight years old, is earning money by his extraordinary mathematical feats. At a recent test he gave the correct answers instantly: $976 \times 79 = 982,347$; $x 231$, the square root of $853,776$, and the cube root of $274,625$. Finally, in five seconds he multiplied $78,087$ rupees, 10 annas and 6 pie by 9787 .

MR. BALFOUR GIVES VIEWS ON FEELING TOWARD GERMANY

British Statesman Points Out That Historic Past Offers No Cause for Uneasiness Seen Among His People

BIG NAVY THE CRUX

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The June number of the German monthly review, Nord und Süd, contains a remarkable article by Mr. Balfour, in which he states in the clearest and most frank manner what he describes as the "English point of view" with regard to the vexed question of Anglo-German relations. The article was written at the invitation of the editor, Professor Stein, who recently spent some time in England, and who, feeling that the moment was ripe for an improvement in Anglo-German relations, invited leading English and German politicians and publicists to expound their views upon the subject.

Mr. Balfour at once makes it clear that he does not propose to adopt the attitude either of a judge or of a critic, his object being merely to present the English point of view clearly and without offense.

An interesting example of the work done is offered by the case of a man who had formerly been obliged to sleep on the embankment and in shelters. Hearing of his case a member of Parliament sent him to the league, who arranged for his emigration to Canada. Here, immediately on his arrival, he was offered six positions, and is at present working on the railway and earning \$2 a day.

EMIGRATION LEAGUE HELPS THE RETIRED ARMY AND NAVY MEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In a country depending on voluntary service for the recruitment of its army and navy the problem of finding employment for the retired soldier or sailor is somewhat acute. Unable as he usually is, except in such a branch as the Royal Engineers, to exercise any definite trade, he returns to civil life with little to help him beyond the qualities developed by his military or naval training.

Various agencies exist to assist him in obtaining employment, and among the more recent of these is the Naval and Military Emigration League, which was started two years ago. This league does not exist so much to encourage emigration as to help men of good character, who are unable on leaving the services to obtain employment in the United Kingdom, to go where they can get it. Since the league started some 500 men, exclusive of wives and families, have been sent out to the colonies, and even a larger number would have been sent had funds permitted.

After referring to the deep uneasiness with which the people of Britain contemplate possible developments of German policy, he seeks to find a reason for this state of affairs. It cannot, he says, be attributed to prejudice rooted in a historic past, for the German nation has never been an enemy. It must, he feels, be due to the interpretation which Englishmen have thought themselves obliged to place upon a series of facts, or supposed facts, each of which taken by itself might be of small moment, but which taken together can neither be lightly treated nor calmly ignored.

First

and

foremost

comes

the

constant

increase

of

the

German

navy.

If

Englishmen

are

sure

that

the

German

fleet

was

only

going

to

be

used

for

defensive

purposes

they

would

not

care

how

large

it

was

for

a

war

or

aggression

against

Germany

is

to

them

unthinkable

If

Germans

dissent

from

this

statement

they

should

remember

that

Great

Britain

is

a

commercial

nation

and

that

war,

whatever

its

issue

is

ruinous

to

THE HOME FORUM

MUSEUM OF PEACEFUL ARTS

THE plan for a museum of peaceful arts proposed at a recent meeting of the American Association of Museums in New York would have buildings erected on made lands on the Hudson which should contain permanent exhibits of the progress made in electricity, steam, astronomy and navigation, safety appliances, aviation, mechanical arts, agriculture, mining, labor, historic records, textiles, architecture, scenic embellishment, gardening, commerce and efficiency.

Dr. George F. Kunz of Tiffany & Co., chairman of the committee, said that it is thought that the expositions at Chicago and St. Louis would have been more effective, if smaller permanent buildings could have been erected instead of the expensive temporary structures. Then they could have served such a purpose as is projected for the museum of peaceful arts.

Among the plans would be halls where school children can assemble under the

New French Painter

The real glory of the year's Paris salons is at the Artistes Francais, in work of a master who was but lately young and abhorred of the Philistine. It is Henri Martin, in two paintings—"Autumn" and "Les Devideuses" (two girls winding yarn). When I wrote of this painter in his beginnings, I was sharply reminded that he was only "decorative," says a writer in the New York Post. He is decorative still, to a degree seen out of doors only in fairy land.

The two girls, one winding yarn from the other's hands, are seated facing each other on stone balustrade reaching across the picture. Between the balusters and across the rail, we look off to a sudden glory of molten autumn tints from the valley below up yonder to the hills and horizon. And the lines are decorative, and the colors, and all the composition of colors and lines—with nightingales at sunset from the shining hillsides answering the heart of youth.

"Autumn" is hung in another hall; but from the door between you can look, right and left, at both paintings at an appropriate distance. They are surely decorative; and few laboring critics would venture now to doubt that Henri Martin is a painter with a high art of his own.

Advance Information

Advance sheets for a current issue of Harper's Weekly lately told us with pleasant humor that writing under the title "Are Women Human Beings?" Charlotte Perkins Gilman investigates this problem and returns an answer in the affirmative.

Fear not thou the hidden purpose of that power which alone is great.

—Tennyson.

THE constitution of 1789 deserves the veneration with which the Americans have been accustomed to regard it. It is true that many criticisms have been passed upon its arrangement, upon its omissions, upon the artificial character of some of the institutions which it creates. . . . And whatever success it has attained must be in a large measure ascribed to the political genius, ripened by long experience, of the Anglo-American race by whom it has been worked, and who might have managed to work even a worse drawn instrument. Yet after all deductions it ranks above every other written constitution for the intrinsic excellence of its scheme, its adaptation to the circumstances of the people, the simplicity, brevity and precision of its language, its judicious mixture of definiteness in principle with elasticity in details. —James Bryce.

Bettered His Instruction

One year, H. C. Bunner had set his heart on having Frank R. Stockton contribute an original story to the mid-summer Puck, an elaborate issue, printed in colors and sold at 50 cents. Stockton more than half agreed to write the story—at any rate, Bunner understood that he was to write it, and planned the number accordingly. But when the time came for Stockton to deliver the copy, it was not ready.

Bunner, half in fun and half in earnest, threatened to write the story himself if Stockton did not come to time with it. Stockton, probably half in fun and half in earnest, told him to go ahead—and Bunner went. It was as good a story as Frank Stockton ever wrote. Indeed, it was so good that it caused a slight coolness to spring up between the two friends—one that lasted nearly a year. The trouble was that Bunner's fertile imagination had conceived three distinct Stocktonian ideas; and for good measure he wove them all into one story, so that, to the careful reader, they unconsciously betrayed the Stockton formula.—Bookman.

Be a good man and fight well, be obedient, command thyself, and then thy men.—Beaumont and Fletcher.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Herald," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD MCLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00
Daily, six months.....3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330.
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 2002 and 2003 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Amherst House, Norfolk St., London.

LAND WHERE ROSE TREES GROW

THE phrase rose tree is somehow strangely alluring, far beyond the words rose bush or even climbing rose. Perhaps the association here of the idea of a tree's permanence and strength with the evanishing charm of the rose is reassurance, and this is why poets love the image of a tree of roses, rare as the sight may be.

But Portland roses seem to satisfy this poetic imagery with nonchalant grace, and the massed roses pile up in arboreal dignity on every lawn. Roses blooming out of doors almost all round the year is one of the alluring promises which draw folk across the continent to the verge of the balmy Pacific. Byron bade us seek roses in December as soon as trust a critic. Nowadays one may find roses not only under glass but out of doors in northern climes in December, and it is likewise well known that the critic's armory is no longer stocked exclusively with arrows and knives. One may find there now banners of victory to flaunt a poet's triumph with friendly acclaim. And alas! Today there are fewer poets. Had the critical pruning knife of old after all its justification?

Browning has a poem about a rose tree, and in "Lalla Rookh" there is one of Moore's charming songs about a bower of roses which may well bring an image of a similar abundance of roses. He sings:

There's a bower of roses by Bendemeer's stream,
And the nightingale sings round it all the day long.
In the time of my childhood 'twas like a sweet dream
To sit in the roses and hear the birds' song.

That bower and its music I never forgot,
But oft when alone in the bloom of the year.
I think, is the nightingale singing there yet,

Are the roses still bright by the calm Bendemeer?

No, the roses have withered that hang o'er the wave,
But some blossoms were gather'd while freshly they shone.

And a dew was distilled from their flowers that gave
All the fragrance of summer, when summer was gone.

American Constitution

THE constitution of 1789 deserves the veneration with which the Americans have been accustomed to regard it. It is true that many criticisms have been passed upon its arrangement, upon its omissions, upon the artificial character of some of the institutions which it creates. . . . And whatever success it has attained must be in a large measure ascribed to the political genius, ripened by long experience, of the Anglo-American race by whom it has been worked, and who might have managed to work even a worse drawn instrument. Yet after all deductions it ranks above every other written constitution for the intrinsic excellence of its scheme, its adaptation to the circumstances of the people, the simplicity, brevity and precision of its language, its judicious mixture of definiteness in principle with elasticity in details. —James Bryce.

Banana Cloth

It has been left to the Chinese to teach us how the tons of banana fiber thrown on the rubbish heap every year can be converted into banana cloth and sold at a most remunerative price.

The process of manufacture is very simple. One-year-old plants are selected and the stock is unrolled and steamed over cauldrons of boiling water till soft. It is simple matter then to remove the green outer skin by passing strips of the stalk through an instrument provided with two scrapers.

The fiber thus obtained is placed in cloth and pounded in order to drive out excess moisture, and is next cleaned and twisted into yarn for weaving. Banana cloth is said to be eminently suitable for tropical wear and is very durable. At present the price would seem to be almost prohibitive, as a roll of banana cloth five yards long and one yard wide sells for about \$5.70. As the enterprise is a brand new one high prices are to be expected, but they are sure to right themselves as the demand for this kind of cloth grows and the supply endeavors to keep pace with it.—Cuba Opportunity.

Naturalized

Ray S. Baker, the author, in an argument on immigration at Lawrence, according to the New York Tribune, cited the marvelous speed wherewith the immigrant family, be it German or French or what not, becomes assimilated into the national life.

"An instance of this assimilation occurs to me," he said. "I know a worthy Neapolitan, one Paoli Cenci, who came to this country three years ago. Paoli's little son, Francisco, an American citizen of 7, looked up from his schoolbooks the other evening to ask: 'Say, pa, what year was it you Italians discovered us in?'—Buffalo Commercial."

Public opinion is a weak tyrant compared with our own private opinion. What a man thinks of himself, that is which determines, or rather indicates, his fate.—Thoreau.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330.
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 2002 and 2003 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Amherst House, Norfolk St., London.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Errors of Instinct

It has been ascertained that insects, and twilight and nocturnal insects in particular, are attracted not only by smell, but also by luminous impressions. A French expert relates, on this point, a very curious fact.

Being in a bedroom in a hotel, he noticed, in the semi-darkness of the dawning day, a hawk moth fluttering in all directions. On the walls and on the ceiling of the room flowers were roughly painted. The moth, deceived by appearances, flew from one to the other, thrusting its proboscis forward, as if to make it penetrate into the calyx of the flowers. It was only after a great number of fruitless attempts that it ceased to do this.

"Mamma," inquired little Waldo Bunker of Boston, who is spending the winter in Florida, "what is that body of water?" "The Atlantic ocean, my dear." "The Atlantic ocean!" exclaimed little Waldo, in amazement. "Why, I thought the Atlantic ocean was near Boston!"—Master, Mate, and Pilot.

Picture Puzzle



ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Good day.

Father's Return

The famous writer, William Makepeace Thackeray, came to America from England to read from his books and talk to American audiences, and his daughter, in a book about her father, tells about his home-coming. She says:

"I can still remember sitting with my grandparents expecting his return. My sister and I sat on the red sofa in the little study, and shortly before the time we had calculated that he might arrive came a little ring at the front door, only we were so afraid that it might not be he that we did not dare to open it, and there we stood until a second and much louder ringing brought us to our senses. 'Why didn't you open the door?' said my father stepping in, looking well, broad and upright, laughing. In a moment he had never been away at all."

Author—Have you read my new book? Friend—Yes.
Author—What do you think of it?
Friend—Well, to be candid with you, I think the covers are too far apart.—Pick-Me-Up.

WORK AS PLAY IN SCHOOL

In Gary, Ind., there is a big school house with a five-acre yard around it. Every week-day in the year four or five hundred children are at play in that yard from 9 o'clock to 5. If you see them, you would pause for more than a passing glance, for you never saw such happy children. Every child is at play, and he is playing hard. Some of the children are playing baseball. Others are building imaginary houses. Some are running and jumping. Others are staking out supposed farms.

Inside the building three times as many children are having the same kind of good time. Some are splashing in the swimming pool. Others are exercising in the gymnasium. In a different part of the building, where there are facilities for wood-working, some of the larger pupils are making furniture. In a room for cooking some of the girls are preparing luncheon. Other children are conducting a store, where baseball bats and other juvenile necessities are for sale.

Again there are study rooms, where children are hard at work at books. In short, the activities in this school plant are as varied as can well be. Yet no matter what a child is doing, he is doing it with zest, for he is doing the most interesting thing in the world—he is doing the thing he wants to do. And by so doing he is educating himself—for that is the plan upon which the educational system at Gary is founded.

Mr. Wirt's system of instruction, I have said, consists of turning work into play. In fact, play is the keystone of his whole educational structure. To understand that statement exactly, we must define play. The world in general divides all activities, according to their usefulness, into work and play. Mr. Wirt defines play as the doing of that in which you are interested. Hence to make work interesting is to turn it into play. And the way to make work interesting, Mr. Wirt has discovered, is to make it real, vital, related to life. In doing this Mr. Wirt has utilized the childish why as it has never been utilized before. A child's entire natural desire is to learn. Hence his million whys. That is why Mr. Wirt has made the Archimedean lever for the child to move the world of knowledge, by the simple process of putting a fulcrum under it, in the shape of a practical, concrete answer to every interrogation.—Pictorial Review.

Peter the Great and Others

One of the curiosities of the Royal Chapel at Roskilde in Denmark is a pillar marked by horizontal black lines, says one writing from Europe. These lines indicate the heights of the various members of the Danish royal family, and of some of their distinguished guests over a considerable number of years.

The highest notch is that of Peter the Great, who is by some inches taller than the tallest of the princes of Denmark, though they are nearly as tall as feet and

inches. The key note of celestial harmonies, borne to me on the tide of memories, Now sounding faint and distant and now near, Alas, the song complete I never hear, But even the broken strains have made me glad When all the world was somberhood and sad, When joy was far and sorrow close and drear.

But, O, I would that I might hear and learn,

And give the world that haunting melody;

My ears are slow and dull and earthward turn,

Else haply might it clearly come to me;

Yet I am glad, although I hear so ill,

That I can wait and hope and listen still.—New York Sun.

The Unfinished Song

Unto my soul comes music sweet and clear,
The keynote of celestial harmonies,
Borne to me on the tide of memories,
Now sounding faint and distant and now near,
Alas, the song complete I never hear,
But even the broken strains have made me glad
When all the world was somberhood and sad,
When joy was far and sorrow close and drear.

But, O, I would that I might hear and learn,

And give the world that haunting melody;

My ears are slow and dull and earthward turn,

Else haply might it clearly come to me;

Yet I am glad, although I hear so ill,

That I can wait and hope and listen still.—New York Sun.

Science

And

Health

With

Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

ADDRESS
Allison V. Stewart
PUBLISHER
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS.

Opinion Was There

A jury trial in a western town had gone along for more than an hour when the trial judge—discovered that the plaintiff was short one juror.

"What does this mean?" he roared. "There are only 11 jurors in the box;

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, June 20, 1912

Where Wise Critics Are Needed

Take the field of literature for example. Congress is just giving official endorsement to a plan to create a National Academy of Arts and Letters. Admit without debate that the members already chosen to compose it are fairly entitled to their places. Admit also that in the course of time, the judgments of this self-perpetuating body, as passed upon men or their works, may come to have weight similar if not equal to verdicts of the academy on French men of letters. How long must the time be, and how greatly must the American mood change before such a coveted outcome can here be chronicled!

In the admirable address given by Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard University to graduates of Smith College, he used his prerogatives as a critic of life and of literature to point out that much of the unsatisfactory and ephemeral nature of a very large proportion of American literary output today is due to authors' reckless indifference to the teachings of history, to their contempt for universal experience, to denial of laws of literature and art, and to unwise insistence that life, to be depicted truly, must be depicted realistically and crudely. Ideals of form and style are not apprehended or revered, hence not obeyed. Criticism is not encouraged, hence few critics of parts or weight exist, and even were they to appear they might have difficulty in finding mediums of communication with the public permitting them full expression of their views, so timid and commercialized is much of the journalism of the day.

The perils and possible blunders of contemporary criticism at its worst never should blind a people to the invaluable service that may be rendered them by men who "honor while they disapprove, create while they destroy." If authors do not welcome constructive criticism it must be because they have "failed to make their work so beautiful and so true that what is not beautiful and true in it deservedly should be laid bare"—to quote a word of F. D. Maurice to R. H. Hutton. No one desires to see restoration to power of what Burns called "cutthroat bandits in the paths of fame." No one wishes increase of "a monochromatic wash of indiscriminate praise." Between these extremes lies profit to literature and to social life by wise, fair judgment of national literature.

Government Ownership in Manitoba

It is said that reports have been industriously circulated among members of the House and Senate in Washington in relation to the alleged complete breakdown of the publicly-owned grain elevator and telephone systems of the province of Manitoba, with the view of prejudicing American legislators against all government ownership proposals. These reports have it that both systems have from the very beginning been operated at a loss. The elevators purchased by the Manitoba government, it is said, cost originally \$1,000,000. Considerable amounts have been expended on them since. The charge is made that all sorts of worn-out, antiquated and unprofitable elevators were unloaded upon the province when it went into the market and undertook to establish a philanthropic monopoly in grain handling, and that the entire outfit would not now bring to exceed \$250,000. Four years ago the province took over the privately owned telephone lines. It is charged in this connection also that the government in the first place paid an exorbitant price for the properties, and that incompetence and dishonesty have marked the administration of the system from the beginning. A commission has been engaged in investigating the whole matter; its report will be forthcoming shortly.

The right-thinking reader will ask what all this, if true, has to do with public or government ownership. He will see that, if the allegations made are well founded, in neither instance has public ownership been given a decent chance to work itself out successfully. Private ownership would most assuredly be a failure under the same conditions. The argument will be advanced, of course, that private ownership would not be subject to incompetence and dishonesty. Admitting this, what seems to be established is that the mass is less competent, less trustworthy, less capable of protecting itself, less mindful of moral obligations, than the individuals who compose it. But this, we feel, is a fiction, not the truth. If all that is said about the management of these publicly-owned utilities is true, and if the people of Manitoba realize that it is true, and realize all that is involved in that fact, what will happen will be not the abandonment of the public ownership principle but rather a readjustment of the public conscience.

Conditions are not very different on one side of the line from what they are on the other. The public on this side has been gathering confidence in itself for some time, and in proportion to its growth in this particular has it been able to solve problems of municipal operation and control, or problems bordering closely upon it. It has had its failures, and some of them have been miserable, indeed; its triumphs, in dealing with waterworks, gas works, electric lighting and traction, have overshadowed them. It has had to feel its way and pay for its experience at every step, but nothing has been lost. Manitoba has taken on more complex obligations. If it has failed it is not public ownership that has failed, nor will there be any failure eventually if Manitoba has learned its lesson and will profit by it.

THE Suez canal earnings for the past year have been satisfactory. This may encourage governments concerned in large enterprises of the kind to hope that what a great artificial waterway has done for the east can be repeated in the west.

OKLAHOMA thinks it has a good deal to be proud of in its agricultural achievements since the state has just sent the first car of new wheat to St. Louis.

AT A cost of \$10,000,000, the city of Galveston has completed the task it set for itself ten years ago, when it was accounted a bankrupt city. It has placed a concrete sea wall five miles long and seventeen feet high between itself and the gulf, it has pumped 16,000,000 cubic yards of sand from the bed of the gulf to fill in behind this wall, and it has just finished a concrete causeway two miles in length that connects the island of Galveston with the mainland and transforms it into a peninsula. The Manufacturers Record tells how all this has been accomplished, and how, in addition, the city itself has been made over in a decade. The story is creditable not only to Galvestonians but to all Americans.

When the tidal wave swept over Galveston ten years ago the usual predictions were made by pessimists. These predictions have been made concerning every city that has met with overwhelming calamity, from Lisbon to San Francisco, but not in a single instance have they been verified. Galveston, they said, would never be rebuilt. But it was rebuilt, and it is today a much better city on the score of construction than it was before disaster befell it. Moreover, the trial through which its people were compelled to pass made them stronger, more self-reliant, than they ever had been before. The waters had scarcely receded before Galveston people taught the whole nation a new lesson in municipal government. They were refused credit and they financed their undertakings themselves. They were not content with constructing one of the greatest sea walls in the world; they raised the city out of its old grade to a level with it. Their next step was to provide a great new highway for the railroads and general traffic between the mainland and the island. This meant an expenditure of \$2,500,000 on top of all the others, but it means more than that on the other side of the ledger.

While all this has been going on Galveston has been looking carefully to the interests of its harbor. The customs reports of recent years have shown how its commerce has been growing. The harbor has been widened and deepened; recently two of the largest of the battleships, the Utah and Florida, crossed the bar at a ten-knot speed and anchored in mid-channel in front of the city. The entire waterfront has been improved. The docks and terminal facilities are excellent. No other port in America is better prepared to reap the benefits to follow the opening of the Panama canal. All this in ten years, and all this practically as a result of concentrated local pride and effort. Galveston deserves applause.

Probing Fuel Rates

THE probe of the United States interstate commerce commission is to be inserted where eastern consumers of fuel will applaud its use, namely into relations existing between owners and miners of coal in Pennsylvania and railroads which carry the output inland and to the seaboard. Conducted coincidentally with the investigation arranged by the Merchants Association of New York city, the combined results are likely to be illuminating. Causes for the inquiry are many and have been accumulating for decades; but the immediate occasion no doubt is the recent announcement as to increased cost of coal to consumers next fall, justified, so the mine owners say, by a recent forced rise in labor cost. The Merchants Association of New York is acting for consumers who question whether the admitted impending increase of wage justifies any such increase of price to the consumer as is forecasted. At least the association wants convincing proof of the same before submitting to the increased toll.

The federal probe should bring to the surface facts respecting obedience to law or disregard of it, Congress having ordered separation of mines and carriers for the public good. Obedience may have been nominal, when practically there may have been defiance of law.

WHEN California was young, before she had large cities, some of them great and growing unceasingly, the matter of water supply was not of foremost consideration, for she had many rivers fed by mountain streams and in most of her valleys ordinary well-boring was accomplished with little difficulty and generally with success. But the time came in California, as it came in states to the east, when the wells were injuriously affected by increasing population, when pollution extended to the rivers and when the growing towns and cities demanded a water supply far beyond any that could be obtained through dependence upon old methods. Today nearly every considerable California community is reaching out for sources of water supply that will meet the needs of population for many years to come. The American public generally is familiar with the fight San Francisco is making for the privilege of drawing its water supply from the Yosemite valley. The undertaking upon which Los Angeles has entered, that of bringing water to her people from the Owens valley, 250 miles distant, is exciting at once the interest and the admiration of the world.

Artesian wells date back to the earliest periods of history. The Chinese have obtained water through this means for over a thousand years. Artesian wells have been used in Austria for centuries. Within the last hundred years great artesian wells have been sunk all over the world. One of the most famous in existence is that of Grenelle in the outskirts of Paris where the water is brought from a depth of 1798 feet. It yields 516½ gallons of water a minute. A well in Pesth was sunk to the depth of 3100 feet in the seventies. Since then great artesian wells have been sunk in Africa, Asia and America. They are numerous in all arid districts. They have been sunk successfully in the Sahara and throughout the arid and semi-arid areas of the western part of the United States. Numerous small towns and cities in the latter country and in Canada obtain their domestic water supply from artesian wells.

But the Los Angeles enterprise is different from any. Here is a city that in recent years has literally "grown beyond the most sanguine expectations" of its enthusiastic residents. In 1900, to go back no farther, its population was 102,479; in 1910 it was 319,198—an increase of 211.5 per cent. During this decade its growth was felt, as was the absolute necessity of finding for the increasing population an adequate supply of water. Engineers in the employ of the municipality, led by their chief, William Mulholland, went prospecting. In the Sierra Nevadas they found the Owens river and the Owens river valley, and they discovered from careful and exceedingly nice surveys that more water passed into the valley from

Galveston Completes a Great Task

the mountain streams annually than passed out of it. The conclusion was obvious. There must be an underground lake. Further investigation showed that the whole floor of the valley had been raised by the action of subterranean water pressure. The next step was to bore. One well was sunk to a depth of 550 feet. It flowed. From this on the engineers devoted their attention to tracing and mapping the artesian area. As they did so the agents of Los Angeles bought up the desired land. It now has many thousands of acres. Eleven wells have been sunk near the line of the great aqueduct that is to carry the water on its 250-mile journey. Each of these wells has an estimated flow of from 900,000 to 1,300,000 gallons a day. The wells can be increased in number as the need increases. From this valley Los Angeles will not only obtain a supply of water for domestic use to meet its needs for an indefinite length of time, but enough to develop power that will enable it to become a great industrial center.

The story of Los Angeles is one that from the beginning has been strongly tinted with romance, but for pure human interest there are no features of it that surpass the plain recital of the fore-thought, skill and grit that have marked the history of its fight for water. The builders of ancient Rome did nothing in this respect that can be accounted better than the builders of Los Angeles are accomplishing today.

JUNE is a month of judgment for Americans. Academic appraisers then award honors that take the place of those bestowed in Europe by monarchs or by ancient academies. If eminent foreigners happen to be in the country they are summoned to the older and more renowned universities for bestowal of titles. If Americans who have been serving civilization at the ends of the earth are at home, they also are given honors such as in ancient Rome would have come from the imperial authorities. If there be countrymen of eminence who have arrived hale and optimistic at the limit of age set by the psalmist, they are crowned with bays of praise and not left to think themselves forgotten because no longer in the thick of the fight. If there be scholars whose work is reflecting credit upon national culture, they are suitably honored. If there be prophets of civic righteousness and public administrators who are making stern fights against selfishness in high places and who are saving democracy from decay, they are summoned from the fray to receive praise.

To decide who thus deserve public recognition and to phrase fitly the judgment which justifies the honor conferred, is one of the most important tasks devolving upon executives and trustees of American universities. Time was, and that not so very long ago, when the matter was not taken with sufficient seriousness. Degrees were lavishly and indiscriminately bestowed, and sometimes as rewards for money contributed by the recipients. This sordid taint is passing. A great step in advance was taken when President Eliot of Harvard began to English his awards of degrees and to give them full publicity. He thus set a model of candor and of laconic, illuminating appreciations; and the fashion he set has become a habit.

Not every university or college head has the art of Dr. Eliot in this form of judicial dictum; in which case it is his business to find some one on the faculty who has. For the public now is arrived at the stage where it asks not only, What honorary degree is conferred? but also, Why, and By whom?

If the new president of Princeton is to be credited with the phrasing recently used in conferring honors on Rhodes the historian, Palmer the teacher and Howells the novelist, it indicates that in this sort of portraiture another artist has arrived.

THE arrival of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein at London would appear to be the beginning of increased good relations between the German empire, which he now represents at St. James, and the British government that bids the German ambassador welcome.

WE PASS again the anniversary of the declaration of the war of 1812, but three years hence the English-speaking people everywhere will celebrate another centennial, the 100 years of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

IF THE government's move against the coal trust will have no more effect on prices than similar suits against other trusts, the furnace next winter will still claim a considerable share of the weekly income.

Water Resources of Los Angeles

PATRIOTS have interchangeably used the terms "motherland" and "fatherland" to describe the national entity where they were born and to which they gave affectionate love. But when it comes to description of those functions of collective society which challenge open or latent individualism, the term "paternalism" is oftener used than that of "maternalism." May it not be in the future, as women enter more actively on the duties of citizenship and as state action has more and more to do with affairs that affect the child, the home, the school, marriage and youths' choice of occupation in life, that the word "maternalistic" will come to be used oftener than it is now?

Be this as it may, it is interesting to note how the thought of liberally educated women in America is being formally directed toward civic solution of problems in which the maternal point of view must count. It was on the theme, "The Motherhood of the State," that the formal oration of the day, Dr. Takott Williams, spoke to the graduates of Wellesley College this year, emphasizing the increasing disposition in America to transfer to the educated woman "social and public interests in arts and letters, the care of children of the state, the assimilation of the immigrant, and all the higher register of humanity." Indeed, so far has this tendency gone in certain realms that it is being challenged by those critics who deprecate the feminization of education, the concentration in women's organizations of so large a share of such national interest as there is in art, literature and civic esthetics.

Whatever the merits of this controversy, there can be no question of present and future modification of American political life and social legislation by enlistment of women in civic activities that naturally interest them as consumers, home-makers, protectors of the helpless and defenseless, foes of vice and intemperance, and believers in sex equality. The state is to become both more paternal and maternal.

State's New Emphasis on Motherhood